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VARIABLES AFFECTING IMMIGRANT ADJUSTMENT:

A STUDY OF ITALIANS IN EDMONTON

by

HOWARD M. SNIDER

A THESIS

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The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies for acceptance, a thesis entitled "Variables Affecting Immigrant Adjustment: A Study of Italians in Edmonton" submitted by Howard M. Snider in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts

ABSTRACT

Migration and cultural transition continue to characterize our modern world and particularly our western civilization. The effects of transition on both individuals and societies experiencing change have been noted by philosophers and researchers in the humanities for years.

A research study was designed to probe questions relative to the relationship between ecological, demographic, and personality characteristics and the nature of immigrant adjustment as this is reflected in the dimensions of involvement in the Canadian social structure and satisfaction with Canada.

Hypotheses relative to some of the possible relationships were tested on data obtained from a sample of 345 Italian immigrants in the city of Edmonton in the spring of 1965.

Certain limitations of the study with respect to sampling procedures and methodological techniques must be noted. However, a number of conclusions confirmed previous empirical work.

In respect to two demographic characteristics it was found that men are more involved in the Canadian social structure than women and that young people are more involved in the Canadian social structure than older people. However, older people are inclined to be more satisfied with Canada than younger people.

In respect to two ecological characteristics it was found that people who had been in Canada longer were more involved in Canadian social structure than those who had been here a shorter time. Southern Italian immigrants tend to be less involved in the Canadian social structure than northern Italians but are more satisfied with Canada than northern Italians.

In respect to the relationship between personality characteristics and immigrant adjustment it was found that the better adjusted personalities tended to be more involved in the Canadian social structure.

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM, SIGNIFICANCE AND PREVIEW

I. INTRODUCTION

The presence of immigrants in societies has been marked by historians from earliest times. The social effects upon both the immigrant groups and the receiving society have been a subject of concern to historians and social philosophers. The reporting and analysis of the experiences of individuals in such migration or transition have long been the domain of the essayists and novelists among the literateurs.

Since the advent of a more scientific approach to the observation of social phenomena, attention has been given to the ways in which immigrants become adjusted to the country of adoption.

The situation in which the immigrant settles will undoubtedly affect the opportunities and provide the context in which adjustment takes place. The immigrant's previous socialization experience provides values and behavior patterns which are deeply ingrained and determinative of personality. These personality characteristics and tendencies are also instrumental factors in adjustment.

The differential ability to face and respond to social change is a matter of concern to both individuals and societies. The traumatic

experience of great change as represented in immigration, radical ideological transformation, or marked status mobility is common in a world of vast flux and instability. Individuals face these experiences with widely varying feelings and widely varying abilities to cope with the experience of transition.

Merton and Kitt observe that "much attention has been paid to the processes making for positive orientation to the norms of one's own group. But what are the processes making for such orientations to other groups or strata?" It is this problem of reorientation or readjustment which faces every immigrant. Regardless of the nature of the adjustment of the immigrant in his own group he must still reorient himself and proceed to an adjustment in the host society. The differential ability to do so is a crucial matter. There is need to identify some of the specific variables which correlate with various types and degrees of adjustment and integration.

Psychological characteristics of personality have long been studied, and descriptive nomenclatures have been long developed. Instruments for measuring such characteristics have been developed and are available for this study. Personality characteristics pertinent to this study are alienation, anomie, extroversion, dogmatism, and neuroticism.

¹Robert K. Merton and Alice S. Kitt, "Reference Groups," Sociological Theory: A Book of Readings, ed. Lewis A. Coser and Bernard Rosenberg (New York: Macmillan Co., 1957), p. 268.

Differences in age, sex, and socialization experience, as determined by the cultural characteristics of the area of origin and duration of residence in the host country, are also pertinent to the adjustment experience of an immigrant.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem of this thesis is to discover the relationships between certain characteristics of immigrants and their adjustment to Canadian society. The characteristics we are concerned with are demographic, ecological, and personality variables. The demographic variables are sex and age; the ecological variables are area of origin and duration of residence in Canada; the personality variables are anomie, alienation, neuroticism, dogmatism, and extroversion.²

The aspects of the adjustment process with which we are concerned are chauvinism, i.e., identification with the old country culture, rejection of the culture of the country of origin, involvement in the institutions of the host country, satisfaction with the host country, and occupational mobility.³

²These independent variables are operationalized by the items related to the respective indices and are listed in Appendix A.

³These dependent variables are operationalized by the items related to each as listed in Appendix A.

III. CONCEPTS SIGNIFICANT TO THE THESIS

A number of concepts appear in the statement of the problem above. Some of these are defined in the review of the literature and procedures for operationalizing them are described in the methodology chapter. However, a preliminary definition of several of these concepts is provided.

A. ADJUSTMENT

Adjustment is the process by which individuals relate to the conditions of a new situation so that they function effectively in relation to the social structure and values of the cultural environment in which they live.

Five criteria of adjustment were employed. They are chauvinism, rejection of the country of origin, involvement in the institutions of the host country, satisfaction with the host country, and occupational mobility. Each is described briefly here.

1. Chauvinism⁴

Chauvinism refers to a preference for the customs, cultural characteristics and social structural patterns of the country of origin. Chauvinism then is a negative indicator of adjustment.

⁴The component items of this indice are listed in Appendix A, 6.

2. Rejection of the Country of Origin⁵

This criterion refers to the tendency of an individual to repudiate values, customs, and behavior patterns of the country of origin. It is implied that the rejection occurs as preference for the characteristics of the host country increases. This then is a positive measure of adjustment.

3. Involvement in the Institutions of the Host Country⁶

This criterion refers to the structural participation of the immigrant. Structural participation thus is a positive indicator of adjustment.

4. Satisfaction with the Host Country⁷

The satisfaction criterion is concerned with the subjective feeling of the immigrant about his situation and his perception of the advantages relative to his general needs. Satisfaction thus is conceived of as a positive indicator of adjustment.

⁵The component items of this indice are listed in Appendix A, 7.

⁶The component items of this indice are listed in Appendix A, 8.

⁷The component items of this indice are listed in Appendix A, 9.

5. Occupational Mobility⁸

This criterion of adjustment assumes that upward mobility is a desire of the immigrant and that upward mobility is indicated to a degree by movement through classes of a hierarchy of occupations.

B. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Sex, age, and duration of time are self-evident categories. Another ecological variable is area of origin. This factor is significant in a consideration of immigrant adjustment because of the effect of cultural variation. It is assumed that area and culture are intimately associated. Such matters as rural-urban differences, industrial vs. peasant society, and regional differences are pertinent.

C. PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS

1. Anomie⁹

Srole observes that anomie "has its origin in the complex interaction of social and personality factors."¹⁰ He does not define anomie but operationalizes the concept by reference to pessimism

⁸The component items of this indice are listed in Appendix A, 10.

⁹The component items of this indice are listed in Appendix A, 2.

¹⁰Leo Srole, "Social Integration and Certain Corollaries: An Explanatory Study," American Sociological Review, XXI (December, 1956), p. 711.

concerning public officials, a sense of responsibility in other people, the conditions of society, and prospects for the future.

2. Alienation¹¹

Dean's Alienation Scale attempts to measure the extent to which subjects feel powerlessness, normlessness, and social isolation.¹² These feelings arise for the immigrant because neither the physical nor social aspects of the new environment are familiar, i.e., they do not belong to him and he does not belong to them. Consequently, the immigrant tends to feel isolated from both the society of ingress and from the value structure of the past. Items designed to expose these feelings deal with feelings concerning the future and the ability of the person to cope with life's experiences.

3. Neuroticism¹³

H. J. Eysenck in his discussion of the Maudsley Personality Inventory says that neuroticism "refers to the general emotional lability of a person, his emotional overresponsiveness and his lability

¹¹The component items of this indice are listed in Appendix A, 1.

¹²Dwight G. Dean, "Alienation: Its Meaning and Measurement," American Sociological Review, XXVI (October, 1961), pp. 753-758.

¹³The component items of this indice are listed in Appendix A, 3.

to neurotic breakdown under stress."¹⁴ The concept is operationalized by the subject's reports of feelings of depression, guilt, and nostalgia.

4. Dogmatism¹⁵

Rokeach employs the term "closed mind" to refer to dogmatism and describes it as

a basic characteristic that defines the extent to which a person's system is open or closed; namely, the extent to which the person can receive, evaluate and act on relevant information received from the outside on its own intrinsic merits, unencumbered by irrelevant factors in the situation arising from within the person or from the outside.¹⁶

5. Extroversion¹⁷

Extroversion refers to the tendency of subjects to be gregarious, outgoing, uninhibited and sociable. It is operationalized in the Maudsley Personality Inventory by items which refer to ease of friendships and social activity.

IV. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Movements of people have continued to be an important characteristic of the decade. Immigrant people constitute a significant

¹⁴H. J. Eysenck, Manual of the Maudsley Personality Inventory (Buckhurst Hill, Essex: Chigwell Press, 1959), p. 31.

¹⁵The component items of this indice are listed in Appendix A, 5.

¹⁶Milton Rokeach, "General Mental Rigidity as a Factor in Ethnocentrism," Journal of Abnormal Psychology, XLIII (1948), p. 57.

¹⁷The component items of this indice are listed in Appendix A, 4.

proportion of the Canadian population. The integration of these people into our culture and the contribution of immigrants to the emergence of a modified culture are matters of important theoretical and practical concern.

The stability of a society is dependent upon an adequate integration of the individuals in that society into its social structure. To a society growing by immigration the kind of immigrants which it admits is not only a matter of political importance but a matter of significance to the form of its culture and social structure.

Some immigrants adjust more easily than others to new situations. At best these adjustment experiences are painful and difficult. Knowledge then concerning the relationships between various ecological, demographic, and personality characteristics and the ability to adjust is essential to an understanding of immigrants and their problems. It may also be a basis for designing practical programs for selection of immigrants and assisting them in the adjustment process.

Although the geographical change appears to be the most spectacular aspect of immigration, it is probably the change in culture which is the significant element to the individual. Thus any individual who finds himself caught in any form of change will experience essentially the same types of responses as the immigrants. The findings of this study may thus be pertinent to the adjustment process which will

be experienced by an individual who is mobile geographically, culturally, or in respect to class.

V. THE ORGANIZATION OF THE THESIS

The following statement of the organization of the study consists of a brief resumé of each chapter.

Chapter II is a review of the literature relevant to conceptions of immigrant adjustment as expressed in a variety of terms, e.g., acculturation, integration, absorption, etc. Theoretical and empirical literature relevant to the determinants of immigrant adjustment are then discussed. Particular attention is given to the correlations which have been observed and found between such independent variables as sex, age, area of origin, duration of time in the new country, anomie, alienation, neuroticism, dogmatism, and extroversion with criteria of adjustment such as participation in the social structure, acculturation, and satisfaction. On the basis of the literature several hypotheses were formulated to test the conclusions of previous studies. Several additional hypotheses appeared justified on the basis of the implications of the literature.

Chapter III deals with the methodology employed in the study. Data were obtained from a sample of 345 subjects drawn from a population of Italian immigrants in Edmonton. The independent and dependent variables employed in the study are indicated, described, and

operationalized, and scoring procedures are outlined. Due to the multiplicity of the data a factor analysis was performed, and it was found that two meaningful factors underlay the personality variables and two meaningful factors underlay the array of immigrant adjustment variables. With this reduced number of variables a multiple regression analysis was performed to determine the controlled correlation existing between the independent and dependent variables. The specific procedures in both the factor analysis and multiple regression analysis technique are discussed in detail.

Chapter IV is an analysis of the data on the basis of the results of the factor analysis and multiple regression analysis. Seven statistically significant correlations emerged. It was found that sex, age, origin, duration, and adjustment of personality were correlated with immigrant adjustment as this is indicated by involvement and satisfaction. The data are analyzed according to the hypotheses listed in Chapter II. The statistically significant results are graphically presented in the latter part of the chapter.

Chapter V is a summary of the study. The limitations of the study are observed, the significance of the findings are discussed, and several continuing problems are considered.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

I. INTRODUCTION

In this chapter we shall consider three areas. The first is a general consideration of the nature of immigrant adjustment. This global term is employed to refer to aspects of the immigrant's experiences which in the literature are variously and confusingly described by terms such as adaptation, integration, involvement, acculturation, assimilation, absorption, and satisfaction.

The second deals with demographic, ecological, and personality factors which influence the adjustment of immigrants. The third is a summary statement of the ~~cor~~^{relationships}relations between indices of immigrant adjustment and factors influencing adjustment.

The last section of this chapter contains a statement of hypotheses which rise from the observed and implied relationships found in the review of the literature.

II. THE NATURE OF IMMIGRANT ADJUSTMENT

Immigration is a process of physical migration from one society to another or, as Eisenstadt says, an experience of

"transplantation."¹ The individual is taken from a relatively stable situation to another different social and cultural situation. The immigrant must seek to modify his actions, values and role participation in the new situation so that he may function in such a way as to meet his basic physical and psychological needs. Obviously a wide range of possible levels of adjustment in these experiences can occur.

A. ADJUSTMENT IN RESPECT TO VALUES AND BEHAVIOR PATTERNS--ACCULTURATION

In the process of immigration a two-way cultural experience occurs. Both the immigrant and the individual in the country of ingress are exposed to new cultural characteristics in a socializing context. The impact of variant cultures results inevitably in some degree of cross-fertilization and an exchange of some cultural elements. It is this phenomenon that Broom and Selznick refer to under the term acculturation.

Acculturation refers to a group's taking on elements from the culture of another group . . . the process of cultural change induced by contact with foreign cultures. Usually both cultures in a contact situation are changed, although one may be more profoundly influenced than the other. In the modern world no culture is completely isolated and unaffected by others, but the intensity and duration of contact vary from place to place and from time to time.²

¹S. N. Eisenstadt, "The Process of Absorption of New Immigrants in Israel," Human Relations, V (August, 1952), p. 225.

²Leonard Broom and Philip Selznick, Sociology (New York: Harper and Row, 1963), p. 84.

Both behavior and values are the subject of acculturation. The change of behavior patterns is more easily observed than value changes but probably less traumatic. The effects of these changes vary from person to person.

Acculturation is a lifelong process inasmuch as an individual adds to his repertoire of values and behavior patterns. It is at once a process of accretion and loss. The speed with which this occurs depends upon the predisposition to change and the relative opportunities available. An Italian woman who visited Italy only to return quickly is reported by Gans to have observed she could no longer live among her people of the homeland "because she was not like any of them."³ In this case the rapid acculturation was attributed to the superiority of living conditions in America contrasted with the poverty of the peasant society from which she had come and a consequent identification with American values relative to living conditions.

Fairchild⁴ in 1925 used the term assimilation to describe the process by which value systems as well as behavior patterns of minority groups disappear. He conceived of this value transformation as taking place over a long period of time and to a degree being coextensive with behavioral patterns and physical amalgamation in miscegenation.

³Herbert J. Gans, The Urban Villagers (New York: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1962), p. 84.

⁴H. P. Fairchild, Immigration (New York: Macmillan Co.), 1925.

R. E. Park was concerned also about value change when he applied the term assimilation to

the processes by which peoples of diverse racial origins and different cultural heritages, occupying a common territory, achieve a cultural solidarity sufficient at least to sustain a national existence.⁵

The cultural solidarity mentioned here can only be achieved when the behavior patterns which are adopted from the dominant culture are supported by an inward positive evaluation of their rightness. This requires a radical change of values for the individual who had previously attributed "rightness" to other ways of behavior.

Milton M. Gordon in his work Assimilation in American Life⁶ uses the term Anglo-conformity to describe the content of the slogan "100% American." In the experience of Anglo-conformity the behavior patterns and other visible aspects which are of alien origin disappear. The values also which supported those cultural characteristics are replaced by the values which give rise to the behavior patterns, roles and role performance of the dominant society.

An example of the Anglo-conformity position is seen in the following statement by E. R. Cusserly:

⁵W. D. Borrie, The Cultural Integration of Immigrants (Paris: Unesco, Place de Fontenoy, 1959), p. 91.

⁶Milton M. Gordon, Assimilation in American Life (New York: Oxford University Press, 1964).

Our task is to break up these groups or settlements, to assimilate and amalgamate these people as a part of our American race, and to implant in their children, so far as can be done, the Anglo-Saxon conception of righteousness, law and order and popular government, and to awaken in them a reverence for our democratic institutions and for those things in our national life which we as a people hold to be of abiding worth.⁷

The advocates of Anglo-conformity do not specify the sociological processes by which this radical change is to take place.

Naiveté regarding the difficulties is evidence of complete ignorance of the psychological problems involved in the change of value and behavioral systems.

The acculturation process in Anglo-conformity is seen as unidirectional. An alternative to Anglo-conformity emerges when it is perceived that acculturation moves in both directions. When both the immigrant and the citizen of the host country learn values and behavior from each other, a pluralistic situation develops. However, it is the immigrant who must make the major adaptation and do the major learning and thus is in a position of relatively greater stress.

Eisenstadt recognizes this problem faced by the immigrant. Among his indices of absorption he places acculturation which is concerned with the "extent to which the immigrant learns the various roles, norms, and customs of the absorbing society."⁸ Thus acculturation involves the cognitive perception of cultural ways in both their value

⁷Ibid., p. 98.

and behavioral dimensions and most particularly the appreciation of these ways which results in stability and permanence of this learning.

Implicit in all this literature is an awareness of the stress and trauma associated with acculturation. The severity of the emotional turmoil which immigrants experience varies from person to person. The capabilities to modify, change, and adjust also vary from person to person.

This literature clearly points to the matter of acculturation as one of the central components of the adjustment experience of immigrants. Consequently, acculturation will be considered in this study.

B. ADJUSTMENT IN RESPECT TO PARTICIPATION IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE--INTEGRATION

Eisenstadt describes the immigrant's experience as being one of the shrinking of social life. In the "transplantation" which occurs the immigrant is placed in a new social, as well as physical, environment. Central in this transplantation experience is the necessity to learn effectively the characteristics of the new social structure and those roles and role performances which will enable the immigrant to achieve both physical and emotional satisfaction. This inevitably involves the occupational roles and community roles consistent with the whole person.

⁸S. N. Eisenstadt, The Absorption of Immigrants (Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1955), p. 12.

In a 100% American Anglo-conformity situation the pressures to conform to the dominant culture are extreme. The expectation, as Borrie suggests, is a process of becoming invisible.

As soon as the immigrant no longer exhibits the marks which identify him as a member of an alien group, he acquires by that fact the actual if not the legal status of a native.⁹

This condition of invisibility means that the individual has learned as effectively as any native the roles and role performances of that society. Milton M. Gordon describes participation in the social structure as "structural assimilation . . . that is entrance of the minority group into the social cliques, clubs, and institutions of the core society,"¹⁰ and he uses the term integration to describe this experience. Gordon says, in addition,

Integration presupposes the elimination of hard and fast barriers in the primary group relations and communal life of the various ethnic groups of the nation. It involves easy and fluid mixture of people of diverse racial, religious, and nationality backgrounds in social cliques, families (i.e., marriage), private organizations and intimate friendships.¹¹

Such a structural assimilation, i.e., integration, "embraces the idea of the removal of prejudice as well as civic discrimination."¹² The immigrant thus will find himself as he adopts the roles of the host society in their structural dimensions gradually becoming one of the

⁹Borrie, loc. cit.

¹⁰Gordon, op. cit., p. 80,

¹¹Ibid., p. 246.

¹²Ibid.

"persons" of the host society, both inclined to and able to function in the institutional roles of that society.

Eisenstadt observes that even in pluralistic cultures where many "secondary alternative roles" are possible, "some demands are made on the immigrants to learn new roles which are universal in the absorbing country."¹³

It follows logically that the more extensive the participation of an individual in the social structure the better will be the adjustment of the immigrant to the host society.

C. ADJUSTMENT IN RESPECT TO SATISFACTION

The satisfaction of the immigrants appears as a concern in much of the literature. This appears logical inasmuch as the immigrant's subjective feelings about his living circumstances are a factor in his overall adjustment to his new situation. Since emotional feelings of satisfaction are related to a sense of security and continuity, it is only natural that immigrants should tend to congregate in enclaves.

Although the establishment of such enclaves meets the need for immediate security, it does reduce the immigrant-host country contacts. Individuals who do not have the opportunity for close enclave contact and involvement in the familiar cultural patterns may be forced

¹³S. N. Eisenstadt, The Absorption of Immigrants, p. 15.

to greater involvement in the social structure of the host society. They may, however, feel dissatisfied because of the lack of opportunity to engage in those familiar cultural activities which produce a sense of satisfaction.

Greenblum and Sklare¹⁴ in their studies of satisfaction among Jewish people found distinct differences in the satisfaction experienced by Jewish people relative to opportunities to engage in Jewish cultural activities. Proximity to and engagement in familiar behavior patterns appeared to contribute to feelings of satisfaction. Satisfaction, thus, may be perceived to be related to the emotional ease which the individual feels when surrounded by the familiar or that which is known and predictable.

D. CONCLUSION

Eisenstadt concluded from his study of 1000 Israeli immigrants that adjustment to the country of adoption must focus on two things--first, the satisfaction of the individual, which is an emotional component related to the whole context of his subjective experience in the new country; secondly, the matter of his integration into the social structure which is an objective measurement of adjustment to institutional aspects of the new culture.¹⁵

¹⁴Marshall Sklare, ed., The Jews, Social Patterns of an American Group (Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press of Glencoe, 1958).

¹⁵S. N. Eisenstadt, "The Process of Absorption of New Immigrants in Israel," p. 224.

Other literature with respect to immigrant adjustment points to at least three areas of concern. These are the processes of value change and behavior, i.e., acculturation; participation in the roles of the new society, i.e., integration; and the emotional response to the new country, i.e., satisfaction.

It would be reasonable to perceive of the ability of an individual to adjust to new roles and institutional patterns as conditioned to a considerable degree by his value system and general acculturation. Thus integration and acculturation would tend to reinforce one another. Satisfaction rises from a subjective emotional response to the general perceived conditions of living.

This study is concerned with these three aspects of immigrant adjustment, namely, acculturation, integration, and satisfaction.

III. FACTORS INFLUENCING ADJUSTMENT

The adjustment of immigrants is influenced by a variety of factors. In this study we are concerned with the influence of demographic, ecological, and personality factors. The demographic variables to be considered are age and sex. The ecological variables to be considered are area of origin and duration of residence in Canada. The personality variables are anomie, alienation, neuroticism, dogmatism, and extroversion. The review of the literature in this section will consider studies which have dealt with relationships

existing between these variables and acculturation, integration, and satisfaction.

The principle contributors to knowledge in this area of immigrant adjustment are Jurgen Ruesch, Libuse Tyhurst, S. N. Eisenstadt, Milton Rokeach, and Milton M. Gordon.

A. LITERATURE RELEVANT TO THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ACCULTURATION AND THE DEMOGRAPHIC, ECOLOGICAL, AND PERSONALITY VARIABLES

1. Acculturation with Respect to Demographic Characteristics

a. Sex

There appears to be little literature relative to this variable.

b. Age

The period of childhood and youth is one of rapid socialization, change, and relative ease of adjustment. In 1950 Eisenstadt studied 1000 families who had immigrated to Israeli in the preceding 19 months. He found a predisposition to change "relatively higher among unmarried people within the age group of 15 - 22 years than in other comparable groups."¹⁶

Jurgen Ruesch¹⁷ in 1949 studied the differential ability of individuals to adjust. This sample consisted of 75 persons selected in

¹⁶S. N. Eisenstadt, "The Process of Absorption of New Immigrants in Israeli," p. 231.

¹⁷Jurgen Ruesch, Anne Marie Jacobson, and Martin B. Loeb, "Acculturation and Illness," Psychological Monographs, LXII, No. 5 (1948), p. 1-40.

equal proportion from people (1) born of native-born parents, (2) native-born of mixed or foreign-born parents, and (3) immigrants. These groups were exposed to instruments designed to measure change.

He found that younger persons tend to acculturate more rapidly than older persons and with less difficulty.¹⁸

2. Acculturation with Respect to Ecological Characteristics

a. Origin

Ruesch in the study reported above states that differential abilities are "on the one hand the result of personality factors and environmental conditions, and on the other hand are a function of the similarities between the two cultures in question."¹⁹ In a study then the homeland of the immigrant is significant because of the similarity or dissimilarity of the culture of origin and the culture of adoption.

In Ruesch's study two scores were obtained, one for cultural orientation at birth as based on nativity, culture of origin, and attitudes toward parents and family, and another score for present status. The differential between scores was a measure of cultural change. This divided by the number of years in the host country provided an indication of the speed of change. Ruesch found that foreign-born subjects showed the most acculturation; subjects native-born of foreign-born parents

¹⁸Ibid., p. 23.

¹⁹Ibid., p. 10.

stood in second place; and least acculturation was shown by those native-born subjects of native-born parents.²⁰ However, the foreign-born because of the extreme differential in culture are even after more rapid acculturation still more remote from the core cultural values than the other two categories.²¹

These findings indicate that despite tremendous changes individuals tend to maintain their relative position with respect to the core values of a host country.

Shual in a study of 1843 males who had been in Israel less than two years tested the following two hypotheses:

(1) with a given exposure Zionist immigrants will absorb more information about Israel, about its customs and way of life than non-Zionist immigrants, (2) immigrants with a Zionist frame of reference will make constructive use of information acquired in helping themselves to formulate decisive plans concerning their future.²²

Both hypotheses were supported. Shual's study dealt with a case of presocialization and preorientation to a way of life and culture by formal educational processes. If the culture in the country of origin is similar to that of the country of ingress, the socialization

²⁰Ibid., p. 12.

²¹Ibid., p. 13.

²²Judith T. Shuval, "The Role of Ideology as a Predisposing Frame of Reference for Immigrants," Human Relations, II (November, 1959), p. 1.

experience would in fact be a preconditioning experience. Thus the conclusions Shual reaches should be applicable also to immigrants, i.e., the more knowledge and information about the country of ingress provided to the immigrant by his own socialization experience the more adjusted will he be initially to the culture of the host country.

b. Duration

Acculturation is viewed in the literature as a process. The passage of time thus is a crucial matter also in a study of the acculturation of immigrants.

Ruesch in the study reported above used a time factor in determining a coefficient of change²³ and found that the longer the immigrant had been in the country the greater was the change which he experienced.

Although the above result would seem obvious, very little evidence appears in the literature relative to the matter. Where reference is made to the effect of duration of time it is taken for granted that a more extended period of time is equivalent to more contact with the culture of the host country and a consequent appreciation in the amount of acculturation or adjustment.

²³Ruesch, op. cit., p. 12.

3. Acculturation with Respect to Personality Characteristics

Dr. Libuse Tyhurst²⁴ in Montreal made a study of 48 psychopathic displaced persons and a control group of 70 normal displaced persons. All were displaced involuntarily from European cultural backgrounds during World War II. The study concerned "the psycho-social dynamics of immigration and displacement with particular reference to the factor of social mobility and its two aspects--horizontal and vertical."²⁵ The subjects had been referred because of difficulties in adjustment to work or bodily complaints for which no physical cause had been found. Considerable variation in the ability of these persons to acculturate was observed. The individuals reflecting the poorest personality adjustment were found to be also least adjusted to the new environment.

The immigrant is a marginal man and is described in the following way by Gordon:

Frustrated and not fully accepted by the broader social world he wishes to enter, ambivalent in his attitude toward the more restricted social world to which he has ancestral rights, and beset by conflicting cultural standards, he develops, according to the classic conception, personality traits of insecurity, moodiness, and nervous strain.²⁶

²⁴Libuse Tyhurst, "Displacement and Immigration," The American Journal of Psychiatry, CVII (February, 1951), pp. 561-568.

²⁵Ibid., p. 561.

²⁶Gordon, op. cit., p. 57.

Ruesch, as previously indicated, suggests that the ability of immigrants to adjust or acculturate varies from individual to individual and that these abilities are "on the one hand the result of personality factors."²⁷ Ruesch fails, however, to indicate what personality factors dictate differential adjustment experiences.

From these examples it is clear that a correlation exists between personality characteristics and adjustment. In this study we are concerned with five personality characteristics particularly. These are anomie, alienation, neuroticism, dogmatism, and extroversion. Discussion and findings relative to these characteristics appear below.

The basic experience of the immigrant is one of change. Geographical movement is only the means by which the individual is thrown into the changed situation. Tyhurst observes in relation to his study mentioned above,

The crucial element is the matter of change. In other words, no matter what the norms or values of the particular culture are, the immigrant is faced with a change in them. The psychological consequences of this process of change--in terms of increasing individualization, isolation, personal insecurity, the necessity for a reorientation of values together with previously stable values, all lead to failing communication, insecurity and anxiety--lie behind the psychodynamics of the immigrant.²⁸

²⁷Ruesch, Jacobson, Loeb, op. cit., p. 10.

²⁸Tyhurst, op. cit., p. 566.

Tyhurst outlines the basic psychological consequences of social mobility to the immigrant in the following way:

In the present, uncertainty is typical of their opinion about their surroundings; it is also typical of their general feelings about themselves. This uncertainty is based not only upon the differences in the content of the value systems and the loss of knowledge but also upon the increased awareness of the relativity of the previously stable values that mobility has undermined.²⁹

Mannheim observed that "vertical mobility is the decisive factor in making persons uncertain and skeptical of their traditional view of their world."³⁰

Ruesch makes the observation that "to know how to cope with the environment means security."³¹ Insecurity, uncertainty, and loss of knowledge concerning limits are the content of feelings of anomie. These studies and observations suggest a negative correlation between anomie and adjustment.

b. Alienation

Not only does the immigrant experience a confusion of values and uncertainty about patterns of behavior, but he experiences also a sense of not belonging.

²⁹Ibid.

³⁰Karl Mannheim, *Ideology and Utopia* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1936), p. 6.

³¹Ruesch, Jacobson, Loeb, op. cit., p. 4.

Tyhurst, whose Montreal study is reported above, emphasizes this point by indicating that there is a developing sense of "individualization, isolation, and personal insecurity."³² The serious result in the personality Tyhurst describes thus:

With the breakdown of the old patterns of behavior there is an ever increasing development of individualization. When the traditions which control conduct fall into disrepute, the individual is thrown back upon his unschooled impulses. He tends to gratify his own wishes even at the expense of his fellows.³³

From such a situation emerge several possibilities.- Rebellion and overt hostile aggression may provide a means of tension release. However, the disapproval of society and the regression consequent upon this preclude such a solution as desirable and lead in fact to further tension. More frequently an apathetic helplessness and powerlessness emerges which stultifies life, frustrates expression, and results in feelings of meaninglessness and malaise. Such a consequence may exhibit itself in extreme dependency or unusual craving for affection or convert itself into somatic difficulties. From the above observation it may be concluded that a personality condition of alienation inhibits acculturation.

³²Tyhurst, op. cit., p. 566.

³³Ibid.

c. Neuroticism

As noted earlier, Tyhurst in his Montreal study of immigrants observed two periods in the psychological change of immigrants.

Of this "psychological arrival," Kaye says,

The immigrant begins to experience an exaggerated feeling of anxiety and insecurity. His initial exultation disappears; a sudden drop in energy ensues. His mind is now occupied with worries caused by the contact with strange people, differing in customs.³⁴

Ruesch observes with respect to this theme,

Culture change produces stress and strain If the individual in spite of his efforts remains unsuccessful, the result is physical, mental, or social pathology.³⁵

All patients in Tyhurst's study presented a large number of somatic complaints, and insofar as psychosomatic difficulties and neuroticism are interrelated this study is pertinent. The typical pattern of complaints involved "fatigue, weakness, muscular or joint pain, disturbances of sleep and appetite."³⁶ These symptoms are present in "normals" and are "typical of the chronic outpatient--usually immigrant."³⁷ More severe anxiety appears in somatic form as

³⁴V. J. Kaye, Immigrant Psychology: Reactions Caused by Changes of Environment, Reprinted from the *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa*, XXVII (April-June 1958), pp. 203-204.

³⁵Ruesch, Jacobson, Loeb, op. cit., p. 5.

³⁶Tyhurst, op. cit., p. 564.

³⁷Ibid.

peptic ulcers, ulcerative or mucous colitis, asthma, etc. Tyhurst noted that the majority of patients reported the development of these somatic complaints after arriving in Canada.³⁸

Eisenstadt in his Israeli study reported above found that a predisposition to change was negatively correlated with status anxiety, whereas a positive correlation between the secure individuals and predisposition to change existed.³⁹

To the extent that status anxiety is a component of neuroticism Eisenstadt's study indicates a negative correlation between neuroticism and immigrant adjustment, a correlation confirmed by the other literature reviewed.

d. Dogmatism

Rokeach, et.al., studied the relationship between closed-mindedness and tendencies to change with subjects exposed to Denny's Doodlebug Problem. He found that dogmatic individuals (dogmatic by the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale) have a tendency toward

resistance to change of the total belief system. This is evidenced by the greater difficulty shown by the closed subjects in synthesizing or integrating beliefs into a new system which contradict their everyday system.⁴⁰

³⁸Ibid., p. 565.

³⁹S. N. Eisenstadt, "The Process of Absorption of New Immigrants in Israel," p. 240.

⁴⁰Milton Rokeach, The Open and Closed Mind, (New York: Basic Books, 1960), p. 193.

He observes further,

that closed persons reject the experimental situation more than do open persons, the former do not like to become involved in new situations that necessitate new systems of thought.⁴¹

Rokeach studied the relationship between rigidity and ethnocentrism and found that

the rigidity inherent in the ethnocentric person's solution of social problems is not an isolated phenomenon but is rather an aspect of a general rigidity factor which will manifest itself in solving any problem social or non social.⁴²

Rokeach's studies indicated that the closed-minded dogmatic persons tend to resist change of belief system, avoid new situations, and are rigid in respect to their own solutions of problems. The evidence here indicates that the dogmatic person would have difficulty acculturating..

e. Extroversion

Little appears in the literature relative to the correlation of extroversion with adjustment. Ruesch made the following observation on the basis of his study:

The personality make up of a person may statistically increase his chances of culture contact with the group. If the individual possesses traits which bring him into contact with the

⁴¹Ibid., p. 197.

⁴²Milton Rokeach, "General Mental Rigidity as a Factor in Ethnocentrism," p. 276.

institutions facilitating acculturation, he will, after a given time, be more accepted than the other person who could not establish such contact.⁴³

On the assumption that an extroverted individual will tend to be more gregarious and exploit opportunities for contact and conversation it would appear that a relationship exists between extroversion and acculturation.

B. LITERATURE RELEVANT TO THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN INTEGRATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC, ECOLOGICAL, AND PERSONALITY VARIABLES

The multiplicity of terms and very broad overlapping of their definitions makes a sharp distinction between what is integration and what is acculturation in the literature difficult. Milton M. Gordon in 1964 differentiated the two terms at the point of the structural assimilation.⁴⁴ He describes integration also as participational identification.⁴⁵

Gordon observes that structural assimilation, i.e., integration is the

key of the arch of assimilation . . . once structural assimilation has occurred, either simultaneously with or subsequent to

⁴³Oscar Handlin, The Uprooted (Boston: Atlantic Monthly Press, 1951), p. 26.

⁴⁴Gordon, op. cit., p. 71.

⁴⁵Ibid., p. 53.

acculturation, all of the other types of assimilation will naturally follow.⁴⁶

Practically all that has been said respecting the relationship of acculturation to demographic, ecological, and personality characteristics can also be said of the relationship of integration to these characteristics.

The following review points to specific instances in which structural assimilation indicated by role adoption comes into view.

1. Integration with Respect to Demographic Characteristics

a. Sex

All societies differentiate sex roles. The sex role produces differential opportunities for cross-cultural contact and a subsequent variableness in resocialization opportunities. Eisenstadt in his "predisposition to change" studies in 1949-50 of 1000 families who had immigrated to Israel in the preceding 19 months says in respect to Jewish assimilation,

We quite often find marriage and the establishment of family life is a factor of regression from the point of view of social mobility toward the gentile society. This is because women have usually undergone a much slower process of assimilation.⁴⁷

⁴⁶Ibid., p. 81.

⁴⁷S. N. Eisenstadt, "The Process of Absorption of New Immigrants in Israel," p. 241.

The implication of Eisenstadt's observation is that men because of the broader cultural contact permitted by the male role tend to integrate much more quickly than women but are retarded in this process at the point where after marriage they are more influenced by the female attitude toward the cultural situation.

Kennedy made a study of 9,044 marriages occurring between 1870 and 1940 in New Haven, Connecticut, relative to factors involved in marital patterns. She found that "Jewish and Italian brides have shown a stronger tendency than their male counterparts to marry within the group."⁴⁸ This finding supports the observation of Eisenstadt and leads to the conclusion that men tend to integrate to a greater extent than women.

b. Age

Ruesch in the literature reported above⁴⁹ indicated that youth and acculturation were correlated positively. With his rather wide definition of the term it would appear reasonable to conclude that youthfulness and integration are positively correlated also.

⁴⁸Ruby Jo Reeves Kennedy, "Single or Triple Melting-pot: Intermarriage Trends in New Haven 1870-1940," American Journal of Sociology, XLIX (January, 1944), p. 331.

⁴⁹See page 22.

2. Integration with Respect to Ecological Characteristics

a. Origin

The immigrant comes as a stranger to the host country social structure. He must learn the roles and have an opportunity to participate in role performance. If he is to integrate into the host society, opportunities for structural participation must also exist. However, barriers to structural participation rise not only from the immigrant's desire to maintain his own way of life but the host country's desire to exclude him. Gordon observes,

The native American, moreover, whatever the implications of his public pronouncements, had no intention of opening up his primary group life to entrance by these hordes of alien newcomers . . . the rebuffed one returned to the homelier but dependable comfort of the communal institutions.⁵⁰

Gordon observes further,

At the primary group level a neutral American social structure was a myth American nationality turned out on closer inspection to be the clubhouse of a particular ethnic group.⁵¹

This club consisted of the earliest immigrants--the white Anglo-Saxon Protestant. These first immigrants through long establishment and economic strength came to represent the ideal and core values of the new country. Integration then involves participation in those aspects of the social structure which are most highly prized by the

⁵⁰Gordon, op. cit., p. 112,

⁵¹Ibid., p. 113.

dominant group. Of the barriers established to exclude immigrants from structural participation the barrier to intermarriage is one of the strongest. In view of this the studies by Kennedy and Hollingshead in New Haven respecting intermarriage are pertinent.⁵²

Kennedy in the study referred to above found an overwhelming tendency to marry within the national groupings. Endogamy in 1870 was as high as 91% when immigration to the area was high and even by 1940 was 63%. Inasmuch as the marriage institution is an important aspect of the social structure these findings indicate that immigrants have difficulty entering the structural order of the dominant American society. Kennedy observed also a difference in the endogamy rates of different national groups. She found that

79.72 of the British-Americans, Germans and Scandinavians intermarried among themselves . . . 83.71 of the Irish, Italians and Poles intermarried among themselves, "a Catholic pool," and 94.32 percent of the Jews married other Jews.⁵³

It is evident from this study that national backgrounds and religious affiliations tend to make marriage endogamous. It is evident also that the more the immigrant groups tend to be like the core American in terms of both area of origin and culture, i.e., Northwest European Protestant, the more they tend to be exogamous.

⁵²Kennedy, op. cit.

⁵³Ibid., p. 123.

Gordon observes relative to these findings,

While Protestant descendants of Germans and Scandinavians can, if they wish, merge structurally into the general white Protestant subsociety with relative ease, Jew, Irish Catholics, Italian Catholics, and Polish Catholics cannot do so without either formal religious conversion or a kind of sociological "passing"--neither process being likely to attract overwhelmingly large numbers.⁵⁴

Kennedy observes,

The southern and eastern European immigrants with recent peasant backgrounds and strange languages . . . do not make very eligible or desirable marriage partners for the groups already long settled and well established in New Haven.⁵⁵

She says further,

Especially desirable it would appear is marriage with the British American, because they . . . represent the ideal of assimilation sought by all other ethnic groups.⁵⁶

From these studies and particularly Gordon's observations there are indications that area of origin as expressed in national background and cultural characteristics of religion, rural-urban differences and language are important concerns in the integration of immigrants. This literature leads to the conclusion that area of origin and integration in some respects at least are related.

⁵⁴Ibid., p. 129.

⁵⁵Kennedy, op. cit., p. 336.

⁵⁶Ibid.,

2. Duration

Kennedy in the study cited above noted a change of more than 26% in the number of exogamous marriages between 1870-1940.⁵⁷ Obviously structural participation of the immigrants and their descendants as indicated by marriage has increased markedly through the seventy years indicated. Although this time period covers several generations, the tendency toward an increase in structural participation with the passing of time is clearly indicated.

Koenig in 1941 made a study of 19,310 subjects selected from ten ethnic groups in six cities in Connecticut relative to ethnicity and occupations. He found that

those groups which have been here longest or have become more acculturated have reached a higher level in the occupational ladder, at least insofar as industry is concerned.⁵⁸

Inasmuch as the "higher level" above refers to the hierarchical structure of industrial organization, evidence here indicates that duration of time in the host country is related to the integration experienced by the immigrant.

⁵⁷Ibid.

⁵⁸Samuel Koenig, "Ethnic Groups in Connecticut Industry," Social Forces , XX (October, 1941), p. 105.

C. LITERATURE RELEVANT TO THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SATISFACTION AND DEMOGRAPHIC, ECOLOGICAL, AND PERSONALITY VARIABLES

Satisfaction as a component of adjustment received very little treatment in the literature on immigrant adjustment. Inasmuch as it is a subjective matter, it can be reported only by the respondent's evaluation and no objective criteria exist to verify such reporting. A study on homesickness or nostalgia, however, appears relevant here since the immigrant is by definition away from home and as a consequence is subject to homesickness or nostalgia. In the literature on nostalgia

home usually has been used in its widest sense to indicate former surroundings, circumstances, or conditions to which the individual has become to some degree habituated.⁵⁹

The immigrant thus away from home is liable to suffer from nostalgia.

By implication the person away from the familiar and secure is dissatisfied and disaffected. It seems justifiable to equate homesickness and dissatisfaction at least in some respects. The nostalgia literature is thus relevant.

1. Satisfaction with Respect to Demographic Characteristics

a. Sex

McCann reports in his review of the literature the following:

Kline found that of 176 people, only 6% of whom had never been homesick 87% were females In a group of 547 college

⁵⁹Willis H. McCann, "Nostalgia," Psychological Bulletin, XXXVIII (March, 1941), p. 174.

freshmen, Christenson found that 5.5% of the males and 18.1% of the females reported they had experienced homesickness. McCann found evidence of sex differences in the nostalgic behavior pattern, but he found no evidence that would imply that one sex is more susceptible to homesickness than the other.⁶⁰

There is some evidence here to conclude that satisfaction is correlated positively with maleness.

b. Age

McCann reports further,

Meyeung found that homesickness occurred more frequently among the younger boys in his group, and Christenson found that those in her group who reported that they had experienced homesickness were slightly younger, on the average, than the rest of the group. On the other hand, McCann found no evidence that age itself can cause, predispose, or prevent homesickness.⁶¹

Although the literature here is indecisive, it would seem to indicate that satisfaction may be correlated negatively with youth.

2. Satisfaction with Respect to Ecological Characteristics

a. Origin

Eisenstadt's study on predisposition of immigrants to adjust revealed a significant difference between people coming from different countries. The immigrants coming from areas where there were sharp status differences were dissatisfied with their experience in the

⁶⁰Ibid., p. 170.

⁶¹Ibid., p. 171.

relatively equalitarian society of Israeli. Immigrants coming from areas with less marked class structure were more satisfied.⁶²

b. Duration

There appears to be no reference in the literature relative to this consideration.

3. Satisfaction with Respect to Personality Characteristics, i.e., Anomie, Alienation, Neuroticism, Dogmatism, and Extroversion

Anomie, alienation, and neuroticism imply chronic dissatisfaction inasmuch as they express psychologically distressing experience. Little direct study has been done specifically on their relationship to measures of satisfaction.

McCann compared one hundred individuals susceptible to homesickness with one hundred individuals who were not. He exposed them to the Bernreuter Personality Inventory. He found that according to this measure the susceptible subjects tended to be more neurotic and more unstable than the nonsusceptible subjects.⁶³ If nostalgia and homesickness are equated with dissatisfaction this implies that satisfaction and neuroticism are negatively correlated.

⁶²Eisenstadt, "The Process of Absorption of New Immigrants in Israel."

⁶³Ibid., p. 172.

IV. SUMMARY

The preceding sections reviewed literature relevant to immigrant adjustment and some of the demographic, ecological, and personality variables affecting immigrant adjustment.

Immigrant adjustment is treated with a wide variety of descriptive terminology. However, three central conceptual areas appear essential in the literature relevant to immigrant adjustment. These are (1) acculturation, which refers to the matter of value and behavior modification, (2) integration, which refers to role perception and performance consistent with the social structure of the host society, (3) satisfaction, which refers to the subjective response of ease and security in the new situation.

The literature indicates a number of variables which impinge on immigrant adjustment. Three types of variables for this study affect immigrant adjustment. They are (1) demographic characteristics, (2) ecological characteristics, and (3) personality characteristics.

The demographic characteristics of sex and age are both significant predictors of immigrant adjustment as reported particularly in the studies of Ruesch, Eisenstadt and Kennedy. Maleness in this literature was found to be correlated with the integration aspect of adjustment. Youthfulness was found to be correlated positively with both the acculturation and integration aspects of adjustment.

The ecological characteristics of area of origin and duration of time in the host country were also found to be related to adjustment by Ruesch, Kennedy, and Shual particularly. Area of origin was found to be related to all three aspects of adjustment. It would appear from the literature that an area of origin similar to that of the host country is correlated positively with acculturation and integration. Area of origin as a culture area was found by Kennedy and Hollingshead as significant in determining the structural participation at least in respect to the marital dimensions of the social structure.

Duration of time in the host country according to Ruesch and Kennedy appears positively correlated with both acculturation and integration.

The personality characteristics of anomie, alienation, neuroticism, and dogmatism appear in the literature of Rokeach, Tyhurst, Eisenstadt, and Ruesch to be negatively correlated with all three aspects of adjustment. High levels of these personality characteristics are negatively correlated with acculturation, integration, and satisfaction. Extroversion alone of the personality variables is related positively to adjustment and that only in respect to the satisfaction aspect of adjustment according to Ruesch.

On the basis of the literature reviewed and summarized the following hypotheses appeared to be justifiable matters to be tested by the data at hand.

V. HYPOTHESES

A. HYPOTHESIS 1--Immigrant adjustment is positively correlated with maleness.

As indicated in III, B, 1 above Ruesch and Eisenstadt both found such a correlation in their studies. Eisenstadt notes particularly that women tend to have less opportunity for socialization in the roles of the host society and thus fail to adjust as rapidly or to the same extent. The hypothesis is solidly grounded in the literature.

B. HYPOTHESIS 2--Immigrant adjustment is positively correlated with youthfulness.

Ruesch in particular as reported in III, A, 1 above found that youth and acculturation were correlated. Eisenstadt in his Israeli studies of predisposition to change found the same results. Testing of these results was again possible with our data.

C. HYPOTHESIS 3--Immigrant adjustment is positively correlated with similarity of the homeland culture to that of the host society.

As indicated in III, A, 2 above Ruesch, Kennedy, and Shual found that prior experience with or information about the values and roles of the country of ingress contributed to the immigrant's adjustment. On the basis of this literature a direct testing of the above hypothesis seemed to be indicated and desirable.

D. HYPOTHESIS 4--Immigrant adjustment is positively correlated with the duration of time in the host country.

Ruesch found, as reported in III, A, 2 above, a correlation between duration and adjustment, and in addition this correlation is taken for granted in the literature. The paucity of studies, however, suggested the need for additional testing.

E. HYPOTHESIS 5--Immigrant adjustment is positively correlated with personality adjustment.

From the studies of Ruesch, Tyhurst, Eisenstadt, and Rokeach reported in III, A, 3 it appears that poor personality adjustment as indicated in high levels of anomie, alienation, neuroticism, and dogmatism is negatively related to the adjustment of individuals to new situations and new value systems. The literature would therefore justify this hypothesis.

F. HYPOTHESIS 6--Immigrant adjustment is positively correlated with extroversion.

The observation by Ruesch in III, A, 3, c above supports the contention that immigrant adjustment and extroversion are positively correlated.

G. HYPOTHESIS 7--Satisfaction is positively correlated with maleness.

In Section III, C, 1 above McCann reports a number of studies which indicate a basis for this hypothesis.

H. HYPOTHESIS 8--Satisfaction is positively correlated with age.

McCann in the literature reviewed in Section III, C, 1 suggests that this hypothesis was correct for very young people. It needed to be tested again on older people.

I. HYPOTHESIS 9--Satisfaction in adjustment is positively correlated with south Italian origin.

The literature supplies few conclusions respecting the relationship of satisfaction and area of origin. Eisenstadt as reported in Section III, C, 2 found a relationship between area of origin and satisfaction, crediting the differential response to the nature of the societies respecting class. The differential effect of area of origin and determination of the mechanisms involved require further investigation. It seems reasonable to hypothesize that satisfaction is, in part at least, a function of the intensity of primary relationships which in turn are culturally determined. In view of the greater emphasis on extended family relationships in south Italy the above hypothesis seems justified.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

I. INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the source, nature, organization, and statistical analysis of the data upon which the hypotheses of the preceding chapter were tested.

Section II deals with the population and sampling procedures.

Section III reports on the interview schedule, the variables, and the indices which were employed.

Section IV deals with the administration of the interview schedule.

Section V is a discussion of the research design with a consideration of the problems encountered and their solution. The factor analysis of the personality and immigrant adjustment variables is discussed as well as the multiple regression analysis procedure.

Section VI is a summary of the chapter.

II. THE POPULATION AND SAMPLE

A. THE POPULATION

The hypotheses discussed in Chapter II appeared to be testable on a population of Italian immigrants in the city of Edmonton. Unfortunately no complete listing of Italian immigrants was available; consequently, two sources were used as a basis for sampling.

(1) In an earlier study under the auspices of the University of Alberta Sociology Department an Italian population had been established from a linguistic analysis of the April 1962 voters' list. This procedure yielded a population of 1511 Italians.

(2) Because of apparent under-enumeration of Italians who had become citizens since 1958, an additional population consisting of Italians naturalized between 1958 and 1963 was obtained from the files of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

B. THE SAMPLE

From the section of the population listed in 1 above a 25% sample was drawn in a random fashion yielding 377. From 2 above a sample of 50% yielding 176 was drawn. The resultant N was deemed inadequate; consequently, an additional sample consisting of every seventh name was drawn from Population 1 above for an additional 208, making a sample total of 761.

Two hundred and forty three of the original 761 could not be interviewed or were eliminated from the sample for the following reasons:

Refused to respond	20
Overlap between the first and second samples	71
Not Italian	21
Dead	2
Not contacted	139
Unable to contact	8
Moved or visiting in Italy	82

The sample then consisted of 418 subjects. However 73 failed to provide data relative to all the variables. Consequently, the actual sample consisted of 345 subjects.

III. THE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

A. CONTENT OF THE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Data for this study were obtained from the above indicated sample of 345 subjects.

An extensive study directed by Dr. C. Hobart conducted under the auspices of The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism in the spring of 1965 dealt with a wide variety of concerns relative to Italian immigrants in Edmonton. An interview schedule of 199 items and 2 tables was employed in that study. Data relevant to the variables of

this study were obtained from the responses to that interview schedule. A complete listing of the relevant items appears in Appendix A.

The areas of interest to this study consisted of the items relating to immigrant adjustment, demographic, and ecological concerns, and personality variables.

Immigrant adjustment is indicated by items operationalizing chauvinism, Italian rejection, involvement, satisfaction with Canada and occupational mobility. Personality characteristics are indicated by items operationalizing anomie, alienation, neuroticism, dogmatism, and extroversion. Demographic and ecological matters are indicated by items relating to sex, age, area of origin, and duration of time in Canada.

B. THE VARIABLE INDICES

Two groups of variables were investigated for this study-- independent variables and dependent variables. The items operationalizing these appear in Appendix A.

1. Independent Variables

a. Demographic and ecological variables

(1) Sex. Data were obtained from Item 1 in the interview schedule. The categories are male and female.

(2) Age. Data were obtained from Item 2 of the interview schedule. The categories are 20 or under, 21 - 24, 25 - 29, 30 - 34, 35 - 39, 40 - 44, 45 - 49, 50 - 59, 60 plus.

(3) Duration. This variable refers to the duration of residence in Canada. Data were obtained from Item 4. The duration categories are as follows: all my life, 14 and more years, 10 - 13 years, 7 - 9 years, 5 - 6 years, 2 years or less.

(4) Origin. This variable refers to the area of Italy from which the immigrant came. Data were obtained from Item 11. The possible categories were as follows: south Italy, rural; south Italy, urban; central Italy, rural; central Italy, urban; north Italy, rural; north Italy, urban.

b. Personality variables

(1) Alienation. This variable was measured by the application of items taken from the Dean Alienation Scale. The items drawn from this scale consist of the interview schedule Items 152, 153, 189 - 198.¹ The response categories ranged through the possibilities (1) strongly agree, (2) agree, (3) disagree, (4) strongly disagree. The responses were weighted from 4 to 1 with response 1 being weighted 4, response 2 weighted 3, etc. The possible weighted scores thus ranged from a low alienation score of 12 to a high alienation score of 48.

(2) Anomie. This variable was measured with Srole's Anomie Scale, which in the interview schedule consisted of Items 77, 79, 80, 81,

¹See Appendix A.

97.² Yes and no responses were possible. Yes responses were scored with a value of 1, making possible an anomie score ranging from a low score of 0 to a high of 5.

(3) Dogmatism. This variable was measured using twelve items drawn from the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale, which appear in the interview schedule as Items 163 to 174.³ The response possibilities were (1) strongly agree, (2) agree, (3) disagree, (4) strongly disagree. Response 1 was weighted 4, response 2 was weighted 3, etc. The total possible score obtainable thus ranged from a low dogmatism score of 12 to a high dogmatism score of 48.

(4) Extroversion. This variable was measured with three items from the short form of Maudsley's Personality Inventory Extroversion Scale, which in the interview schedule consisted of Items 94, 95, 98.⁴ Yes and no responses were required, with yes responses indicating extroversion. The possible score range thus was from a low extroversion score of 0 to a high extroversion score of 3.

(5) Neuroticism. This variable was measured with the short form of Maudsley's Personality Inventory Neuroticism Scale, which in the interview schedule consists of Items 91, 92, 93, 96, 99, 100.⁵

²See Appendix A.

³See Appendix A.

⁴See Appendix A.

⁵See Appendix A.

Yes and no responses were possible. Yes responses were counted, making a possible score range from a low neuroticism score of 0 to a high neuroticism score of 6.

2. Dependent Variables

a. Immigrant adjustment variables

(1) Italian chauvinism scale. This scale consists of nine items designed to measure the subject's desire to perpetuate Italian culture and institutions. The following are sample items:

74. Are you interested in building a "Little Italy" in Edmonton?

76. Provided that the merchandise is of the same quality, do you prefer to buy in a Canadian store or Italian store?

a. Italian store b. Canadian store c. indifferent

87. Would you rather live in a small town where you could raise your children in Italian ways, than in a city where your children might get a better job but might become disinterested in Italian customs?

Yes and no responses were possible with yes responses indicating Italian chauvinism. Thus the total score range extended from a low chauvinism score of 0 to a high chauvinism score of 9.

(2) Mobility. This variable refers to the change in job status occurring between first and present Canadian jobs. Data relative to this matter were obtained from the following items:

22. What is your husband's/wife's occupation now or when he/she was last employed?

Man's (husband) occupation _____
(get specific job title wherever possible)

32. What was your (husband's) first full-time job?
(Precise Occupational Title)

The categories were determined by the Hollingshead occupational schedule. Hollingshead's categories are

Class 1-- higher executives and professionals
Class 2-- managers and lesser professionals
Class 3-- administrators, small business men, minor professionals
Class 4-- clerical, sales and technicians
Class 5-- skilled manual workers
Class 6-- operative and semi-skilled
Class 7-- unskilled
Class 1-7-- exclude farmers

The following scale was established with sequences in which a step difference corresponds to a difference between Hollingshead's classes:

3 step increase
2 step increase
1 step increase
no change
1 step decrease
2 step decrease
3 step decrease

(3) Involvement in Canadian social structure. Data relative to this variable were obtained from the Association Table and the following items:

48. How important are Dominion politics to you?
(circle response)
very fairly not too totally unimportant

50. How important are Municipal politics to you?
(circle response)
very fairly not too totally unimportant

84. Do you think that intermarriage between Italians and non-Italians should be discouraged? If not, why not?
101. Have you ever taken part in voluntary public work to help organizations like the Red Cross, March of Dimes, youth group activities, the 4-H Clubs and things like that? Specify the kind of service offered to which organization.
144. Do you own Real Estate in Italy? What?

Possible score responses ranged from 0 to 3 in the case of Items 48, 50, and 144 and 0 to 2 in the case of Items 84 and 101 and Association Table Item 6. Thus the involvement scale obtained by adding the item score values ranged from 0 to 15. This scale was collapsed by combining as follows:

0	--	0
1 & 2	--	1
3 & 4	--	2
5 & 6	--	3
7 & 8	--	4
9 & 10	--	5
11 & 12	--	6
13	--	7
14 & 15	--	8

(4) Satisfaction with Canada. Data relative to this variable were obtained from the following interview schedule items:

123. Do you have relatives in Italy? Would you advise them to come to Canada? Would you give them financial help?
124. Do you think that your relatives living in Italy envy you? Why?
125. Would you go back to Italy, to stay? Why?
126. Do you hope to go back to Italy for ever?

a. positively b. probably c. perhaps d. no

127. If you had to do it all over again, would you leave Italy?

a. yes b. probably c. don't know d. no

Each item elicited responses indicating levels of satisfaction. These were coded in such a way that response possibilities ranged from a high satisfaction level of 2 to a low satisfaction level of 0. The satisfaction score then was obtained by summing the scores from each item resulting in a possible range from 0 to 10. This was reduced to a 0 to 8 scale by arbitrarily collapsing categories 2 and 3, and also 7 and 8.

(5) Rejection of Italy. Indices relative to this variable were the following interview schedule items:

- 69. Do you think that there is a tendency for Italians to be more tight with their money than they should be?
- 70. Some Italian customs should no longer be practiced because they delay the acceptance of Italians into Canadian society. (Watch for responses which protest against assimilation.)
- 71. It would be better for Italians if they got out and mixed more with other Canadians. -
- 72. Have you ever felt embarrassed observing the way Italians behave, in general, in Edmonton?
- 78. Many of the Italians I know work too hard--they ought to relax and enjoy life.

Yes and no responses were possible with yes responses indicating rejection. The possible range of rejection of Italy scores thus ranged from a low rejection score of 0 to a high rejection score of 5.

IV. THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

A. THE INTERVIEWERS

The interview schedule was administered by two full-time male interviewers and five part-time female interviewers, all of Italian origin, who were familiar with the Italian language and culture and generally familiar with the value system and unique cultural aspects of the Italian community in Edmonton.

Interviewers were carefully chosen in terms of ability to create the rapport in the interview situation necessary to gain adequate and accurate responses to the questions of the schedule. Appointments were made following personal interviews with the director of the study and after recommendations by a leader of the Italian community.

The pretesting of the schedule and training of interviewers took place simultaneously.

B. PRETESTING

A preliminary draft of the interview schedule was pretested in twenty-seven trial interviews with Italian immigrants of both sexes and a wide range of ages and areas of origin, including north, central, and south Italy.

Ambiguities in the schedule were eliminated and offensive items were reworded or discarded. The final draft consisted of 199 items and 2 tables. The relevant items for this study are fully reported in Appendix A.

C. INTERVIEWING

Because of the low educational level of the respondents, considerable explanation of the interview items by interviewers was often required. The interviewers completed a total of 418 interview schedules. Seventy-three of these supplied incomplete data; consequently, data from 345 subjects were employed in this study.

V. DATA ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

A. THE PROBLEMS

Two methodological problems were confronted and solved in the course of this research.

A first problem arose due to the complexity of the data and uncertainty concerning the independence and purity of the personality and immigrant adjustment variable. It seemed possible that these variables did in fact represent varying facets of a more limited number of underlying factors.

A second problem arose concerning the method of statistical procedure.

An adequate testing of the hypotheses with the data at hand required a procedure of analysis in which the independent contribution of the independent variables could be established. This second problem required that a value be obtained for the correlation of the independent with the dependent variables with controls applied for all other independent variables.

The first question was answered by means of the principle axis method of factor analysis. This method results in the exposure of underlying factors and indicates the degree of commonness among the variables. Eigen values which are indicative of the explanatory capacity of the factors are also obtained by this procedure and provide a rationale for the selection of factors to be considered.

The second question was answered by the application of a multiple regression technique. This statistical procedure is a powerful tool in the investigation of relationships between independent and dependent variables. Several advantages are evident in the use of this technique, viz., (1) the data could be treated in either a continuous or categorical fashion, thus eliminating the necessity for the establishment of arbitrary cutting points; (2) controls could be applied statistically rather than by eliminating subjects, hence, controlled results are in effect based on a much broader sample than would otherwise be possible; (3) adequate computer programs were available to process the data by this method, thus reducing the noncomputer calculations to manageable dimensions.

In preparation for computer calculations the data obtained from the interview schedule were coded for IBM cards. Scores were of continuous interval scales or nominal categories so that multiple

regression analysis was possible. A discussion of these scales, scale values, and corresponding IBM coding procedures appears in Appendix B.

B. THE FACTOR ANALYSIS

A factor analysis was performed on the personality variables and immigrant adjustment variables to determine the existence of underlying factors in each array of variables with the objective of determining the overlap in the variables, economizing the data, and simplifying the analysis. The principle axis method of factor analysis determines the degree of commonality among the cluster of variables which are being analyzed and identifies the various factors underlying the variables.

1. The Factor Analysis of the Personality Variables

The personality variables analyzed consisted of five scores--the alienation, anomie, dogmatism, neuroticism, and extroversion scores. The principle axis method of factor analysis begins with a product moment correlation coefficient matrix. This matrix appears in Table 1.

TABLE 1
CORRELATION MATRIX FOR FIVE PERSONALITY MEASURES
WITH PROBABILITIES

	Alienation	Anomie	Dogmatism	Extroversion
Anomie	$r = .297$ <u>$P \text{ less } .05$</u>			
Dogmatism	$r = .421$ <u>$P \text{ less } .05$</u>	$r = .284$ <u>$P \text{ less } .05$</u>		
Extroversion	$r = .004$ $P \text{ greater } .05$	$r = .084$ $P \text{ greater } .05$	$r = .158$ <u>$P \text{ less } .05$</u>	
Neuroticism	$r = .405$ <u>$P \text{ less } .05$</u>	$r = .124$ <u>$P \text{ less } .05$</u>	$r = .271$ <u>$P \text{ less } .05$</u>	$r = .012$ $P \text{ greater } .05$

The eigen values which emerged for five possible factors were 1.939, 1.042, 0.857, 0.649, 0.514. Following the principle that only factors having eigen values above 1 explain more than variables themselves, two factors appear significant although even they explain only 38.6% and 20.8% of the variance respectively.

A factor analysis by the principle axis method was performed on the five personality variables relating them to these two possible factors. The loading of each variable in each of these two factors is indicated in Table 2. It will be noted that the square of each factor loading is equal to the communalities or the percentage of variation in each variable which the factors together explain.

TABLE 2

COMMUNALITIES AND LOADINGS OF FIVE PERSONALITY
VARIABLES ON PERSONALITY FACTORS I AND II

	Communalities	Personality	
		Factor I	Factor II
Anomie	0.372	0.575	0.204
Neuroticism	0.522	0.633	0.349
Extroversion	0.834	0.188	0.894
Dogmatism	0.577	0.742	0.161
Alienation	0.676	0.789	0.232
Variance	2.981	1.939	1.042
Explained	(59.6%)	(38.8%)	(20.8%)

Personality Factors I and II together explain a portion of the variance in each variable. The total variance in the personality variables which is explained by Factors I and II is 59.6%. Personality Factor I explains 38.8% of the total variance and Factor II explains 20.8%.

Table 3 presents the total proportion explained and the proportion which each factor explains.

TABLE 3

PROPORTIONS OF THE VARIANCE OF THE PERSONALITY
VARIABLES EXPLAINED BY FACTORS I AND II,
INDIVIDUALLY AND JOINTLY

	Proportion of variance explained by Factors I and II together	Proportion explained by Factor I	Proportion explained by Factor II
Anomie	37.2%	33.1%	4.1%
Neuroticism	52.2%	40.1%	12.1%
Extroversion	83.4%	3.2%	80.2%
Dogmatism	57.7%	55.0%	2.7%
Alienation	67.6%	62.3%	5.3%

The contribution of each personality variable to the total explained by the two factors is indicated in Table 4.

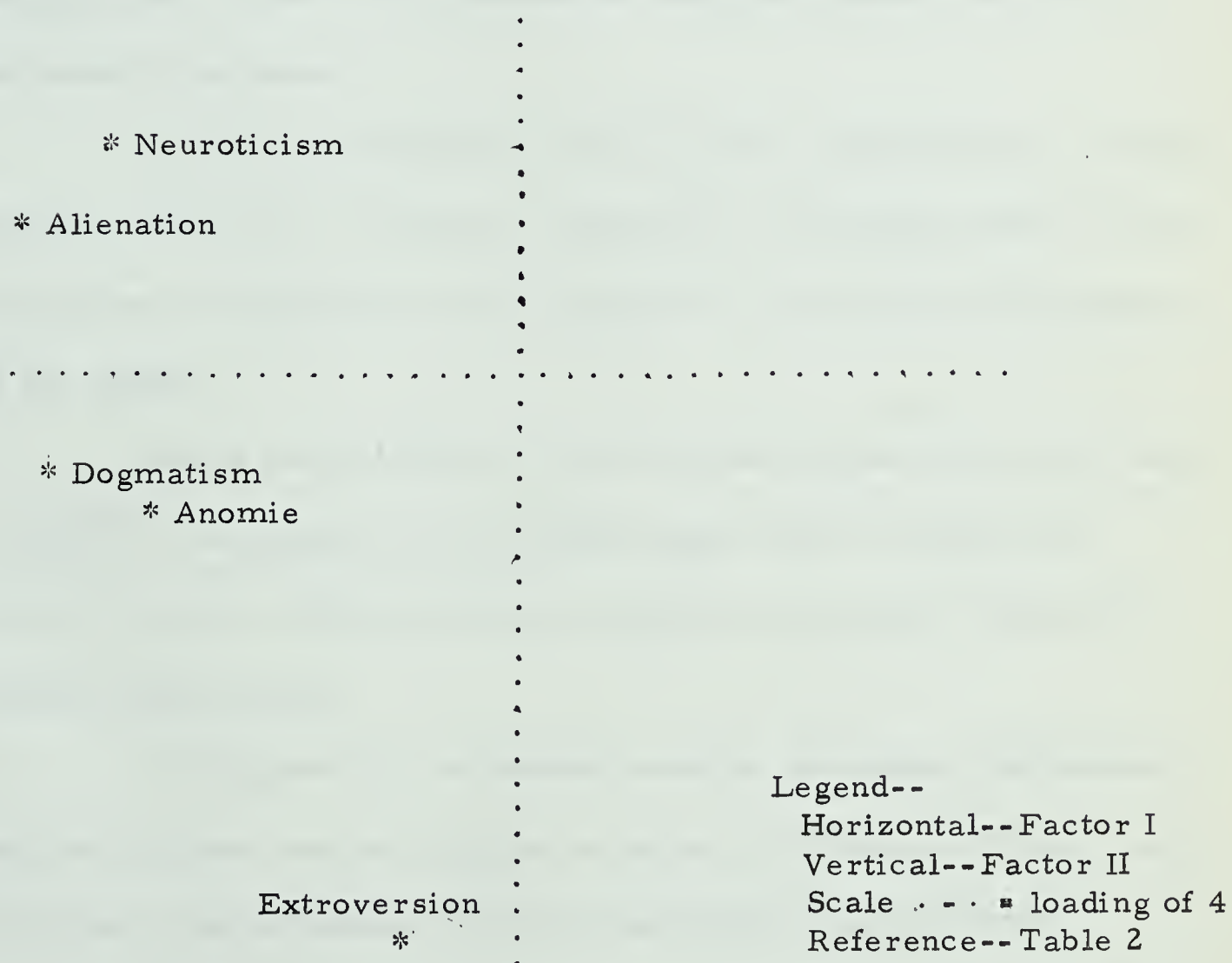
TABLE 4
PROPORTION OF EACH PERSONALITY VARIABLE VARIANCE
IN THE FACTORS

	Factor I	Factor II
Anomie	17.1%	4.2%
Alienation	32.1%	5.3%
Dogmatism	28.4%	2.4%
Extroversion	1.8%	76.4%
Neuroticism	20.7%	11.7%
	100.1%	100.0%

The personality variables are plotted on Figure I with respect to their loadings in relation to each factor.

FIGURE I

PLOTTING OF PERSONALITY VARIABLES WITH RESPECT TO
THEIR LOADING ON PERSONALITY FACTORS I AND II



The above tables indicate clearly the possibility of including the five personality variables in the two factors. Extroversion weights predominantly in Factor II with the other four making little contribution; since Factor II is constituted largely of extroversion, it will be referred to as Personality Factor II--Extroversion. Factor I is constituted largely of anomie, alienation, dogmatism, and neuroticism in proportions ranging from 17% to 32.1%, alienation being the highest contributor and anomie the lowest.

After the identification of two factors underlying the variables anomie, alienation, neuroticism, dogmatism, and extroversion, factor scores were obtained for each two factors for each of the 345 subjects in the sample.

In the case of Factor I the individual personality scores were weighted by the appropriate variable weights found in Table 4 for Factor I for each subject and these weighted scores were summed to obtain a factor score.

The personality variables--anomie, alienation, dogmatism, and neuroticism--are all negative in value as indicated in Figure 2 and represent a maladjustment end of an adjustment-maladjustment continuum. The Factor I scores were reversed and as a consequence of this reversal Factor I is referred to as the adjustment factor. These scores were then adjusted to a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10.

The scores for each subject were determined relative to Factor I. A hypothetical mean of 50 with a standard deviation of 10 was established and the scores adjusted to the standard.

Factor scores for Factor II were not obtained as its only significant component was extroversion as indicated by the 76% weighting. Consequently, the extroversion scores of the subjects were used as Factor II scores without modification.

2. Factor Analysis of the Immigrant Adjustment Variables

The immigrant adjustment variables analyzed consisted of five scores--chauvinism, rejection of Italianism, involvement in Canadian life, satisfaction with Canada, and occupational mobility scores. As in the previous case the principle axis method of factor analysis required product moment correlations. These appear in the correlation coefficient matrix listed in Table 5.

TABLE 5
CORRELATION MATRIX OF IMMIGRANT ADJUSTMENT
VARIABLES WITH PROBABILITY LEVELS

	Chauvinism	Downward Mobility	Involvement	Satisfaction
Downward Mobility	$r = 0.091$ <u>$P \text{ Less } .05$</u>			
Involvement	$r = 0.155$ <u>$P \text{ Less } .05$</u>	$r = 0.123$ <u>$P \text{ Less } .05$</u>		
Satisfaction	$r = 0.035$ $P \text{ Greater } .05$	$r = 0.033$ $P \text{ Greater } .05$	$r = 0.051$ $P \text{ Greater } .05$	
Rejection	$r = 0.115$ <u>$P \text{ Less } .05$</u>	$r = 0.038$ $P \text{ Greater } .05$	$r = 0.232$ <u>$P \text{ Less } .05$</u>	$r = 0.037$ $P \text{ Greater } .05$

The eigen values for the possible factors were 1.403, 1.033, .935, .881, and .748. The indication from the eigen values was that two factors were significant.

A factor analysis was performed on the five immigrant adjustment variables relating them to these two factors. The loading of each variable in each of these two factors according to the varimax rotation is indicated in Table 6.

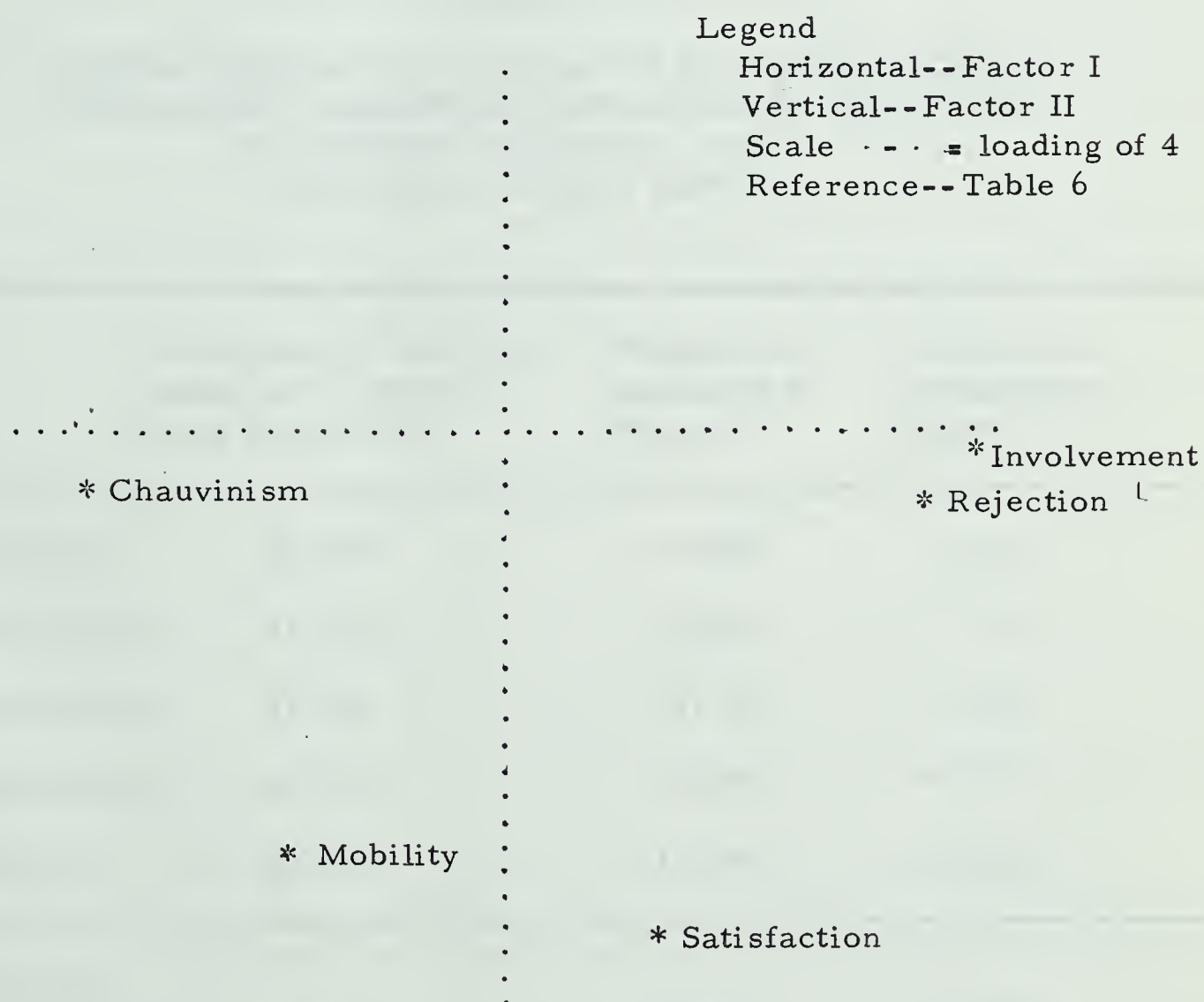
TABLE 6
COMMUNALITIES AND LOADINGS OF FIVE IMMIGRANT
ADJUSTMENT VARIABLES ON ADJUSTMENT
FACTORS I AND II

Communalities		Immigrant Adjustment	
		Factor I	Factor II
Rejection	0.428	0.642	0.128
Chauvinism	0.316	0.551	0.108
Involvement	0.516	0.718	0.040
Satisfaction	0.654	0.240	0.772
Mobility	0.522	0.334	0.641
Variance	2.436	1.400	1.037
Explained	(48.6%)	(28%)	(20.6%)

The adjustment variables are plotted on Figure 2 with respect to their loadings in relation to each factor.

FIGURE II

PLOTTING OF IMMIGRANT ADJUSTMENT VARIABLES
WITH RESPECT TO THEIR LOADING ON IMMIGRANT
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS I AND II



Immigrant Adjustment Factors I and II together explain a portion of the variance in each variable. Table 7 indicates the total proportion of variance explained of each immigrant adjustment variable. Note that the portion explained is the square of the weight indicated in Table 6.

TABLE 7

PROPORTIONS OF THE VARIANCE OF THE IMMIGRANT
ADJUSTMENT VARIABLES EXPLAINED BY IMMIGRANT
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS I AND II
INDIVIDUALLY AND JOINTLY

	Proportion of variance explained by Factors I and II together	Proportion explained by Factor I	Proportion explained by Factor II
Rejection	42.8%	41.4%	1.4%
Chauvinism	31.6%	30.6%	1.0%
Involvement	51.6%	51.1%	.5%
Satisfaction	65.4%	5.7%	59.7%
Mobility	52.2%	11.3%	40.9%
Variance Explained	48.6%	28%	20.6%

The total variance explained by Factors I and II together is 48.6%. Factor I explains 28% and Factor II 20.6%.

The contribution of each of the immigrant adjustment variables to the total amount of variance explained by Immigrant Adjustment Factors I and II is seen in Table 8.

TABLE 8
CONTRIBUTION OF EACH IMMIGRANT ADJUSTMENT VARIABLE
TO THE TOTAL VARIANCE EXPLAINED BY IMMIGRANT
ADJUSTMENT FACTORS-I AND II

	Factor I	Factor II
Rejection	29.7%	1.8%
Chauvinism	21.6%	1.0%
Involvement	36.8%	.1%
Satisfaction	4.6%	58.0%
Mobility	7.5%	39.2%
	100.2%	100.1%

From the above tables it is evident that the immigrant adjustment variables allocate themselves decisively to two factors. Factor I is composed essentially of rejection, chauvinism, and involvement. Factor II is composed essentially of satisfaction and mobility. In Factor I rejection, involvement and negative chauvinism form a rather solid node in which involvement is the most important component and thus may legitimately be defined as Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--

Involvement. In Factor II satisfaction represents the stronger element, and this factor may be described as Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction.

Factor scores were obtained by weighting the individual immigrant adjustment score for each subject by the appropriate variable weights indicated in Table 8 for each of Factors I and II. These weighted scores were then summed and adjusted to a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10 for both Factors I and II.

C. MULTIPLE REGRESSION FOLLOWING THE FACTOR ANALYSIS

For the purpose of multiple regression analysis the independent variables Personality Factors I and II and age scores were treated in a continuous fashion. Independent variables duration, sex, and region of Italian origin were treated as categories. The scores of the dependent variables Immigrant Adjustment Factors I and II were continuous.

Product moment correlation coefficients were obtained for all the variables.

A multiple regression procedure to determine the conjoint effect of all the independent variables (the full model) on the dependent variables was performed according to the multiple regression equation

$$Y = A + B_1 X_1 + B_2 X_2 + \dots + B_k X_k .$$

The resultant multiple correlation coefficient R was squared to yield a measure of the proportion of variation explained by all the variables. The possibility that the independent variables were

interacting with one another to produce significant effects on the criteria variables was tested. The results of the tests for interaction appear in Tables 9 and 10 and indicate that no significant interaction is present.

TABLE 9

F RATIO VALUES AND PROBABILITIES OF INTERACTION OF
INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN RELATION TO IMMIGRANT
ADJUSTMENT FACTOR I--INVOLVEMENT

	Sex	Age	Origin	Duration
Age	F = 2.9657 P = .08593			
Origin	F = 1.4983 P = .2250	F = .0212 P = .97866		
Duration	F = .5266 P = .46864	F = .2311 P = .63111	F = 1.5033 P = .22389	
Adjustment	F = .8949 P = .34488	F = 1.2572 P = .26299	F = 1.5763 P = .20825	F = .2695 P = .60412

TABLE 10

F RATIO VALUES AND PROBABILITIES OF INTERACTION OF
INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN RELATION TO IMMIGRANT
ADJUSTMENT FACTOR II--SATISFACTION

	Sex	Age	Origin	Duration
Age	F = 0 P = 1.0			
Origin	F = .2538 P = .77614	F = 2.2465 P = .10730		
Duration	F = .2450 P = .62108	F = .0195 P = .88910	F = 2.4803 P = .08520	
Adjustment	F = .0682 P = .32587	F = .0205 P = .82616	F = 1.1429 P = .32019	F = .0216 P = .60412

Since no interaction occurs, the independent relationship of the independent variable with the dependent variable is indicated. The independent effect of each independent variable was obtained by removing the variable component from the regression equation (restricted model). The difference between the resultant R^2 and the original R^2 represented the independent R^2 contribution of the variable concerned.

The independent contribution of each independent variable was tested for the significance of its contribution by the F test.

The F ratio was obtained from the R^2 values according to the formula below.

$$\frac{R_1^2 - R_2^2}{1 - R_1^2} / \text{D. F. in the numerator}$$

$$1 - R_1^2 / \text{D. F. in the denominator}$$

Where R_1^2 is R^2 of the full model squared

R_2^2 is R^2 of the restricted model squared

The F ratios of this study are reported in Appendix D.

VI. SUMMARY

Chapter III dealt with the methodological procedures. A sample of 345 was drawn from the population of Italian immigrants in Edmonton. The population was determined by a linguistic analysis of the 1942 voters' list and additional names from the files of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Data on which to test the hypotheses of Chapter II were obtained from the sample subjects by means of an interview schedule designed for a study conducted under the auspices of The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. Relevant data for this study consisted of the responses to items related to immigrant adjustment, demographic and ecological characteristics, and personality variables.

Immigrant adjustment was indicated by the variables Italian chauvinism, rejection of Italianism, involvement with the Canadian social structure, satisfaction with Canada and occupational mobility as indicated by Hollingshead's occupational categories.

Demographic and ecological characteristics are concerned with sex, age, area of origin in Italy, and the duration of time of residence in Canada.

The personality variables are concerned with anomie as measured by Srole's scale, alienation as measured by Dean's scale, neuroticism and extroversion measured by Maudsley's scales, and dogmatism as measured by Rokeach's scale.

The possibility of factors underlying the array of adjustment and personality variables was investigated by means of the principal axis method of factor analysis.

It was found that two essential factors underlay the immigrant adjustment variables and that the essential components of Factor I were chauvinism, rejection of Italianism, and involvement in Canadian social structure with the latter weighting most heavily. The second immigrant adjustment factor consisted of the components satisfaction with Canada and occupational mobility, with the first weighting most heavily.

In the case of the personality variables two factors again were found. The components of the first factor are anomie,

alienation, neuroticism, and dogmatism. Extroversion was alone significant in the second factor.

A multiple regression analysis was then performed to determine relationship of the following variables:

Independent Variables

Demographic and Ecological variables

sex, age, area of origin in Italy, duration of residence in Canada

Personality variables

Personality Factor I--Adjustment

Personality Factor II--Extroversion

Dependent Variables

Adjustment Factor I--Involvement

Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF DATA

I. INTRODUCTION

The hypotheses indicated in Chapter II were tested on the data obtained and statistically analyzed as indicated in Chapter III.

This chapter deals with the results and implications of the multiple regression analysis described there.

Section II is a table of the significant F statistics with probabilities relative to the controlled correlation of the factored variables.

In Section III the hypotheses are presented and the statistics pertinent to each is analyzed. The implications of the significant correlations are then considered in relation to each hypothesis.

In Section IV the correlations are represented in graphical form and summarized in a diagrammatic way.

II. THE STATISTICS AND PROBABILITIES

The multiple regression analysis provided values from which F statistics for the various correlations could be computed. The F statistics in respect to the correlations are present in Table 11¹ with

¹See Page 81.

the probabilities and are considered significant at the 5% level.

TABLE 11

F STATISTICS OF THE CONTROLLED MULTIPLE REGRESSION
CORRELATIONS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC, ECOLOGICAL,
AND FACTORED PERSONALITY VARIABLES WITH
IMMIGRANT ADJUSTMENT FACTORS-I AND II

	Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement	Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction
Sex	F = 6.709 P = .008	F = .3114 P = .577
Age	F = 10.5936 P = .001	F = 16.9884 P = .00005
Origin	F = 3.827 P = .013	F = 4.5353 P = .011
Duration	F = 9.6633 P = .002	F = 1.0970 P = .295
Personality Factor I--Adjustment	F = 7.5817 P = .006	F = 2.445 P = .118
Personality Factor II--Extroversion	F = 3.0842 P = .0799	F = .08 P = .777

The statistically significant correlations appear in

Table 12.

TABLE 12

F STATISTICS OF THE SIGNIFICANT CONTROLLED MULTIPLE
REGRESSION CORRELATIONS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC,
ECOLOGICAL, AND FACTORED PERSONALITY
VARIABLES WITH IMMIGRANT ADJUSTMENT
FACTORS I AND II

	Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement	Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction
Sex	F = 6.709 P = .008	
Age	F = 10.5936 P = .001	F = 16.9884 P = .00005
Origin	F = 3.827 P = .013	F = 4.5353 P = .011
Duration	F = 9.6633 P = .002	
Personality Factor I--Adjustment	F = 7.5817 P = .006	

Frequent reference in the analysis is also made to the uncontrolled correlations indicated by R values. These values appear in Appendix C in the case of the unfactored variables and in Appendix D in the case of the factored variables. R values of .089 are significant at the 5% level.

In addition controlled correlations of the unfactored variables were obtained in the procedures of the statistical analysis and appear in Appendix G with probabilities.

III. THE ANALYSIS OF THE DATA RELATIVE TO THE HYPOTHESES

The analysis is arranged according to the sequence of hypotheses outlined in Chapter II.

HYPOTHESIS 1--Immigrant adjustment is positively correlated with maleness.

$F = 6.709$ $P = .008$

$R = -0.1842$

The data support the hypothesis.

It is to be noted that maleness correlates with age (0.1705) which has a significant independent correlation with Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement.

The fact that maleness correlates positively with Adjustment Factor I--Involvement reflects a number of cultural considerations relative to the male role regarding occupational, political, and economic activities.

The involvement scale contains items of a political interest and participation nature, matters which in Italian culture and also to a lesser degree in Canadian society are traditionally considered male domains. The increased opportunity provided by occupational contact

with nonItalians for ideas and information plus the greater impingement of political matters on areas of male interest involve them more deeply than females. The increased contact of males with Canadian culture speeds the immigrant resocialization process and consequent appreciation of Canadian social structure.

HYPOTHESIS 2--Immigrant adjustment is positively correlated with youthfulness.

$F = 10.59$ $P = .001$

$R = -0.0783$

The data support the hypothesis.

It is to be noted that age is significantly correlated with sex (0.1705) and duration (-0.3323) each of which has a significant relationship with Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement. The younger an individual is the more involved he is in the Canadian social structure.

It is probable that a rather universal characteristic of youth is being expressed in this greater involvement. Since more energy, initiative, and idealism are necessary for involvement, these youthful characteristics are reflected here.

Inasmuch as involvement in new social structures involves a resocialization process in terms of both values and role performances, it is probable that such a change is more easily accomplished by young persons than older, hence the results observed.

The younger age groups tend to be more active and upwardly mobile ($R = .1404$) a social process which involves them in broader contacts and exposes them to more sources and types of information. This situation creates an awareness of the significance of the institutional structure and its effect on personal fortune and culminates in participation.

HYPOTHESIS 3--Immigrant adjustment is positively correlated with the similarity of the homeland culture to that of the host society.

$F = 3.827$ $P = .013$

$R = 0.145$

The data support the hypothesis.

It may be noted in relation to the three areas of origin that the weight of each area of origin is²

South	14.975
Central	15.06
North	11.828

The test for a significant difference between central and south yields an $F = 0$, $P = 1$.³ When south and central are conjointly correlated with involvement, the resultant $R = -0.1820$.⁴ It is thus

²See Appendix F, Table 1.

³See Appendix F, Table 2.

⁴See Appendix D, Table 2.

evident in respect to Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement that for this data and study central and south origin are equivalent.

It is to be noted that origin correlates with Personality Factor I--Adjustment (0.1765) and duration (0.1488), each of which has a significant independent correlation with Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement.

It is apparent that the characteristics which produce greater involvement are found in immigrants from northern Italy in higher proportions than in immigrants from south or central Italy. The distinctions present in the general culture of north and south are marked particularly by the differences between an urbanized industrial society and a more rural peasant traditional type society. If one identifies regional areas and cultural types and recognizes the impact of socialization in a culture context, there seems to be present in the data a strong confirmation of the thesis that the type of socialization is determinative relative to the Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement.

It is likely that literacy and educational levels, which are uncontrolled in this study, would be pertinent to this matter.

HYPOTHESIS 4--Immigrant adjustment is positively correlated with the duration of time in the host country.

$F = 9.6633$ $P = .002$

$R = 0.2108$

The data support the hypothesis.

Duration also correlates significantly in an uncontrolled way with Personality Factor I--Adjustment (-0.2112), with age (-0.3323), and with origin (-0.1488)⁵ each of which are independently correlated with Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement.⁶

The data indicate that the longer an individual has been in Canada the more involved he is in Canadian society. This result appears consistent with the logical possibilities, inasmuch as duration is in some measure parallel to contact. Familiarity with a culture and its institutions is partly a result of similar socialization and partly a consequence of frequency of contact coupled with an appreciation for the new culture. The passage of time also tends to diminish perception of past identifications and the absent institutions, and values fade in importance relative to the present and the very concrete new institutions and cultural values. Thus the greater the duration of time in Canada the more involved an immigrant is likely to be in those aspects of culture pertinent to the scale used.

The day to day changes are almost imperceptible, but the greater change occurring through longer periods of time is adequate to impress the individual with the fact that he is living in a different culture with different values and that these new values and

⁵See Appendix D, Table 1

⁶See Appendix E.

institutions are more pertinent to his present person than the old values and institutions.

HYPOTHESIS 5--Immigrant adjustment is positively correlated with personality adjustment.

$F = 7.581$ $P = 0.006$

$R = 0.2072$

The data support the hypothesis.

The four personality variables which are the main constituents of Personality Factor I are neuroticism, alienation, anomie, and dogmatism. Involvement in Canadian social structure is the most significant variable contributing to Immigrant Adjustment Factor I. Involvement correlates independently with anomie ($F = 7.711$, $P = .005$) and neuroticism ($F = 9.63$, $P = .002$).⁷ Thus the correlation of the two principle constituents of Immigrant Adjustment Factor I and the correlation of the factors themselves are significant and consistent in their relationship.

Personality Factor I--Adjustment correlates significantly with duration ($R = -0.2112$) and with origin ($R = 0.1765$), each of which correlates significantly independently with Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement ($P = .002$ and $.013$ respectively).

⁷See Appendix G, Table 2.

Dogmatism, which contributes considerable weight (28.1%) to Personality Factor I--Adjustment, is however not correlated with the principle constituents of Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement. The same is also true of alienation which contributes 32.1%.

Maladjustment of which neuroticism and anomie are major components in this case evidently reduces the involvement of the immigrant in the Canadian social structure. It may be supposed that maladjustment of personality consumes such energy and interest as would ordinarily be expressed in contacts with institutionalized activities in the new culture.

These findings are consistent with the thesis that immigrants with greater personality adjustment will exhibit a greater degree of adjustment to the host country.

HYPOTHESIS 6--Immigrant adjustment is positively correlated with extroversion.

$F = 3.0842$ $P = .079$

$R = 0.0327$

The data do not support the hypothesis.

Extroversion is correlated with sex ($R = -0.1164$) and origin ($R = 0.3478$).⁸ Origin and extroversion appear in a consistently significant relationship. Note the following:

⁸See Appendix C, Table 2

South and extroversion $R = 0.2935$

North and extroversion $R = 0.3531^9$

The north has a strong negative relationship with extroversion. The north also has a strong independent positive correlation with involvement ($F = 3.82$, $P = .013$). The evidence indicates that the more introverted northerners tend to be more involved than the extroverted southerners.

Inasmuch as extroversion is not independently significant in predicting Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement and that extroversion by definition would tend toward more contacts and interpersonal exchange, it is clear that area of origin, i.e., type of socialization, is more important in adjustment than Personality Factor II--Extroversion.

Extroversion according to the interview schedule consisted of items related to a capacity to socialize. This capacity it would appear is unrelated to the concern for political, community service, and charitable interests and is also unrelated to a concern for or rejection of traditional Italian culture. It would appear then that Personality Factor II--Extroversion is by and large an aspect of personality unrelated to the personality dynamic concerning involvement and values.

⁹See Appendix D.

HYPOTHESIS 7--Satisfaction is positively correlated with maleness.

$$F = 0.3114 \quad P = 0.577$$

$$R = 0.0327$$

The data do not support the hypothesis.

This finding would indicate that participation and involvement in the general social structure is not a prerequisite for satisfaction. Though females are less involved than males they are no less satisfied. Satisfaction must depend upon considerations in which both males and females share similar experiences and in which the role definitions and activities related to these definitions play no significant part. Evidently the social structure provides equal opportunities for both sexes relative to those aspects determinative of satisfaction.

HYPOTHESIS 8--Satisfaction is positively correlated with age.

$$F = 16.988 \quad P = 0.00005$$

$$R = 0.2072$$

The data support the hypothesis.

One would be inclined to assume this correlation is a function of duration inasmuch as there is a correlation ($R = 0.3323$) between age and duration. However, age is significantly related to satisfaction when duration is controlled. Since downward mobility (effectively merely the maintenance of the status quo vocationally) correlates independently

with age with an $F = 10.55$, P less than .01,¹⁰ one would suspect that the mobility variable component in the Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction is significant in relation to age.

It is probable that age and experience are synonymous and the older person, matured by experience of unrealizable expectations or having reached a plateau to which he has been reconciled by time and apparent inability to modify, accepts the status quo. Thus aspirations and goals have either been reached or scaled down to reality dimensions by the frustrations and anxieties associated with struggle for upward mobility.

The older person, when duration is controlled, has spent a proportionally longer time in the old country and is more intimately acquainted with and realistically impressed by the contrast in living conditions between Canada and Italy. The younger immigrants having had only limited experience with the rigours of surviving in Italy have a tendency to perceive of Italy in terms, not of living conditions, but in terms of the social relationships and securities of childhood and youth.

HYPOTHESIS 9--Satisfaction in adjustment is positively correlated with southern origin.

$F = 4.535$ $P = .011$

$R = -0.2030$

¹⁰See Appendix G.

The data support the hypothesis.

It is to be noted that the areas of origin correlate with satisfaction in the following way.¹¹

South	.2022
Central	-.0877
North	-.1543

The weights emphasize the similarity of central and north in relation to satisfaction.¹²

South	3.2181
Central	-.4875
North	-.1259

A test for significant difference between north and central origin in respect to satisfaction yields the result $F = 0$, $P = 1.0$.

When north and central are combined the weights relative to satisfaction are

South	-0.9634
North-Central	-4.5506 ¹³

The correlation of north-central origin and satisfaction is $R = -.2075$.¹⁴

¹¹See Appendix D, Table 1.

¹²See Appendix F, Table 2.

¹³See Appendix F, Table 2

¹⁴See Appendix D, Table 1

In view of these results central and north residents are considered as one in relation to satisfaction.

The two variables significant in predicting satisfaction are origin and age which have no significant correlation with each other.

On the assumption that area of origin and socialization in the values of that area are equivalent, one would expect the northern Italian immigrant to reflect values similar to Canadian values. The southern Italian immigrant socialized in a more traditional, authoritarian, somewhat fatalistic society with more limited aspiration levels expects less of life and consequently reflects a more satisfied feeling.

In addition the improvement in living standards for the southerner is greater proportionately than for the northerner; Canada thus appears in a more favourable light. Hence, by the scale employed satisfaction with Canada is greater for the southerner than the northerner.

The satisfaction scale consists of a number of items reflecting travel expectations with the connotation that desire to travel to Italy and expectation of returning there permanently or for retirement reflects dissatisfaction with Canada. It is probable that the relatively greater dissatisfaction of the northerner is related to his greater travel expectation, his broader cultural interests, and his greater financial capacity to realize these expectations. This matter requires further investigation.

IV. CALCULATION OF AND GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF THE SIGNIFICANT CORRELATIONS

The preceding analysis has indicated that seven statistically significant correlations appear in the data. These are (1) Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement is correlated with age, area of origin, sex, duration of residence in Canada, and Personality Factor I--Adjustment; (2) Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction is correlated with age and area of origin.

The nature and directionality of these correlations can be computed by substitution of the variable weights and relevant scores in the multiple regression equation. If cases are taken at the extremes of each variable, Y values for these cases can be obtained and plotted on a graph.

A. A GRAPHIC SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT CORRELATIONS RELATED TO IMMIGRANT ADJUSTMENT FACTOR I--INVOLVEMENT

The data for Figures III and IV¹⁵ emerge from the application of the multiple regression equation to the pertinent data.¹⁶

$$Y = A_0 + A_1 X_1 + A_2 X_2 + \dots + A_{13} X_{13}$$

¹⁵See Pages 101 and 102.

¹⁶See Appendix F and Appendix D.

Where: Y is the estimated individual score on Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement

A_0 is the constant 63.485.

A_1 is the weight of variable Personality Factor II--Extroversion.

X_1 is the mean of variable Personality Factor II--Extroversion.¹⁷

A_2 is the weight of variable Personality Factor I--Adjustment.

X_2 is the individual factor score of Personality Factor I--Adjustment.

A_3 is the weight of variable age.

X_3 is the individual age score.

A_4 is the weight of variable duration.

X_4 is the individual score on the duration scale.

$A_5 - A_9$ are the weights of variable categories of association.¹⁸

$X_5 - X_9$ are the individual scores in the categories of association.

¹⁷See Appendix D, Table 1.

¹⁸In the statistical calculation phase of the study a variable called primary association was included among the independent variables. This variable was found to have no statistically significant relationships with any of the dependent variables and was consequently dropped. However, in the calculation of the values for graphical illustration it was necessary to include the variable with the category values since they entered into the derivation of the constants in the multiple regression formula. See Appendix F.

A_{10} is the weight of variable category male.

X_{10} is the individual score in the category male.

A_{11} is the weight of variable category female.

X_{11} is the individual score in the category female.

A_{12} is the weight of variable category north.

X_{12} is the individual score in category north.

A_{13} is the weight of variable category south-central.

X_{13} is the individual score in variable category south-central.

The specific score for any category or scale value is obtained by substituting for the X in the equation the actual category or scale value of the relevant variable dimension or category and substituting the mean for the other variables. For example, the regression equation for the old female with low adjustment will have the following X values:

When old is defined as over 60 $X_3 = 9$

When female is defined as 1 $X_{11} = 1$

When male is 0 $X_{10} = 0$

When low adjustment is defined as
a score of 30 on the adjustment
scale $X_2 = 30$

Thus Y = the sum of the column:

$A_0 = 63.48 \quad = 63.48$

$A_1 \quad X_1 = 1.08 (2.29) \quad = 2.49$

$A_2 \quad X_2 = .15 (30) \quad = 4.50$

$A_3 \quad X_3 = -1.007 (9) \quad = -9.063$

A_4	X_4	$= 1.415 (4.005)$	$= -5.66$
A_5	X_5	$= 2.716 (.295)$	$= -0.57$
A_6	X_6	$= -2.874 (.075)$	$= -0.027$
A_7	X_7	$= 02.767 (.310)$	$= -0.856$
A_8	X_8	$= -1.723 (.113)$	$= -0.194$
A_9	X_9	$= -3.003 (.194)$	$= -0.572$
A_{10}	X_{10}	$= 4.969 (0)$	
A_{11}	X_{11}	$= 2.162 (1)$	$= 2.162$
A_{12}	X_{12}	$= 12.08 (.524)$	$= -6.32$
A_{13}	X_{13}	$= -15.23 (.687)$	$= -10.48$

38.89

The old female with high adjustment defined arbitrarily as a score of 70 by the proper substitution in the formula (X_2) will have a score of 44.89, an increase of 6 over the maladjusted older woman.

By the proper substitution for age and sex and Personality Factor I--Adjustment, the following matrix appears.

TABLE 13

MATRIX OF VALUES SHOWING THE RELATION OF AGE,
SEX, AND PERSONALITY ADJUSTMENT TO IMMIGRANT
ADJUSTMENT FACTOR I-INVOLVEMENT¹⁹

	Maladjusted	Adjusted
Old female	38.89	44.89
Old male	41.69	47.69
Young female	46.95	52.95
Young male	49.75	55.75.

$$\text{Slope } A_2 = .15 = 6/40$$

By the proper substitutions in the formula indicated above and the variable values defined as follows the values relative to duration and origin appear as summarized in Table 14:

Duration short	= 2 years or less	Scale value 7
Duration long	= 14 years or more	Scale value 1
North	= north	Scale value 1, south- central 0
South-central	= south-central	Scale value 1, north 0

TABLE 14

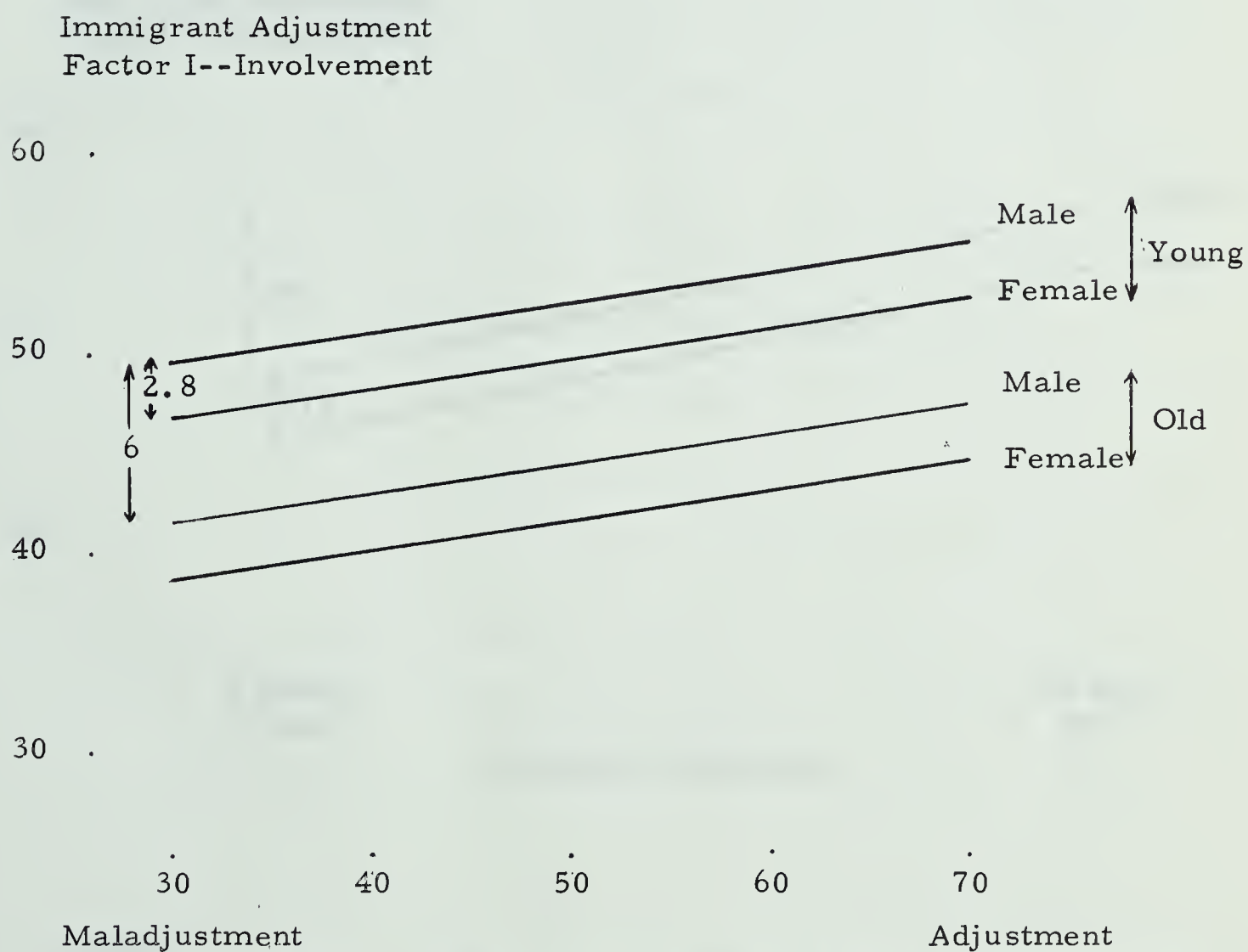
MATRIX OF VALUES SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF AREA OF
ORIGIN AND DURATION OF TIME IN CANADA TO IMMIGRANT
ADJUSTMENT FACTOR I--INVOLVEMENT²⁰

	Two years or less	All your life
North	48.32	56.78
South	45.17	53.63

²⁰Graphically illustrated in Figure IV.

FIGURE III

PREDICTORS OF IMMIGRANT ADJUSTMENT FACTOR I--
INVOLVEMENT: SEX, AGE, AND PERSONALITY
FACTOR I--ADJUSTMENT



Legend

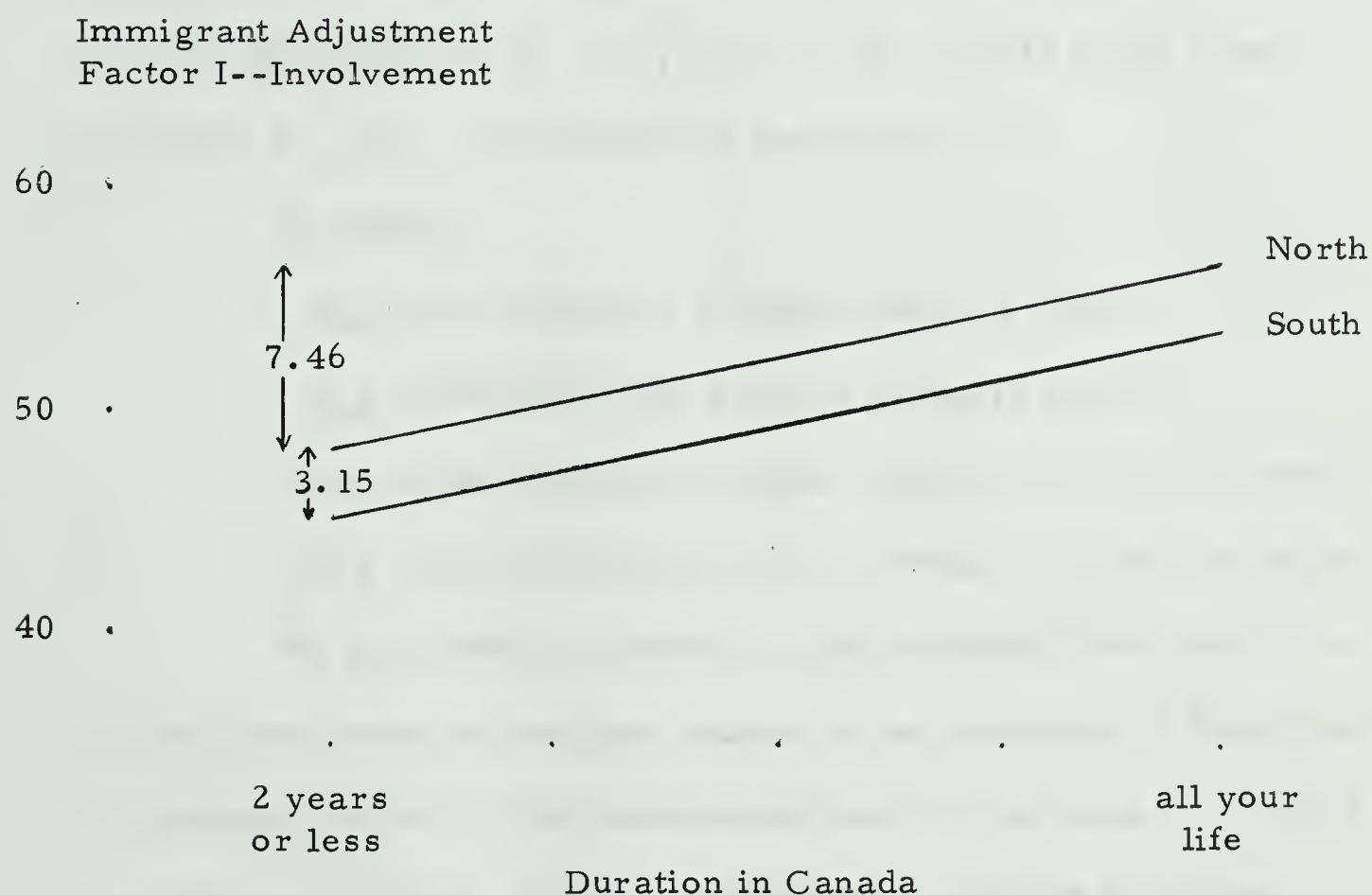
Vertical Axis = Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement

Horizontal Axis = Personality Factor I--Adjustment

Reference--Table 13.

FIGURE IV

PREDICTORS OF IMMIGRANT ADJUSTMENT FACTOR I--
INVOLVEMENT: DURATION OF TIME IN CANADA
AND AREA OF ORIGIN



Legend

Vertical Axis = Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement

Horizontal Axis = Duration of Time in Canada

Reference--Table 14

B. A GRAPHIC SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT CORELATIONS IN THE HYPOTHESIS RELATED TO SATISFACTION

Age and origin were the only predictors of satisfaction.

The data for Figure V were obtained in the following way.

The multiple regression equation and definitions are as indicated in Section IV, A above with the exception that $A_0 = 39.68773440$; the $A_1 - A_{11}$ refer to the weights of the same variables $X_1 - X_{11}$, but relative to satisfaction.²¹

In addition

A_{14} is the weight of variable category south.

X_{14} is the individual score in category south.

A_{15} is the weight of variable category central and north.

X_{15} is the individual score in category central and north.

By a procedure identical to that outlined in Section IV, A and with the use of the weights related to the prediction of Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction indicated in Appendix D, Table 2 the following matrix occurs relative to the significant variables.

²¹See Appendix F.

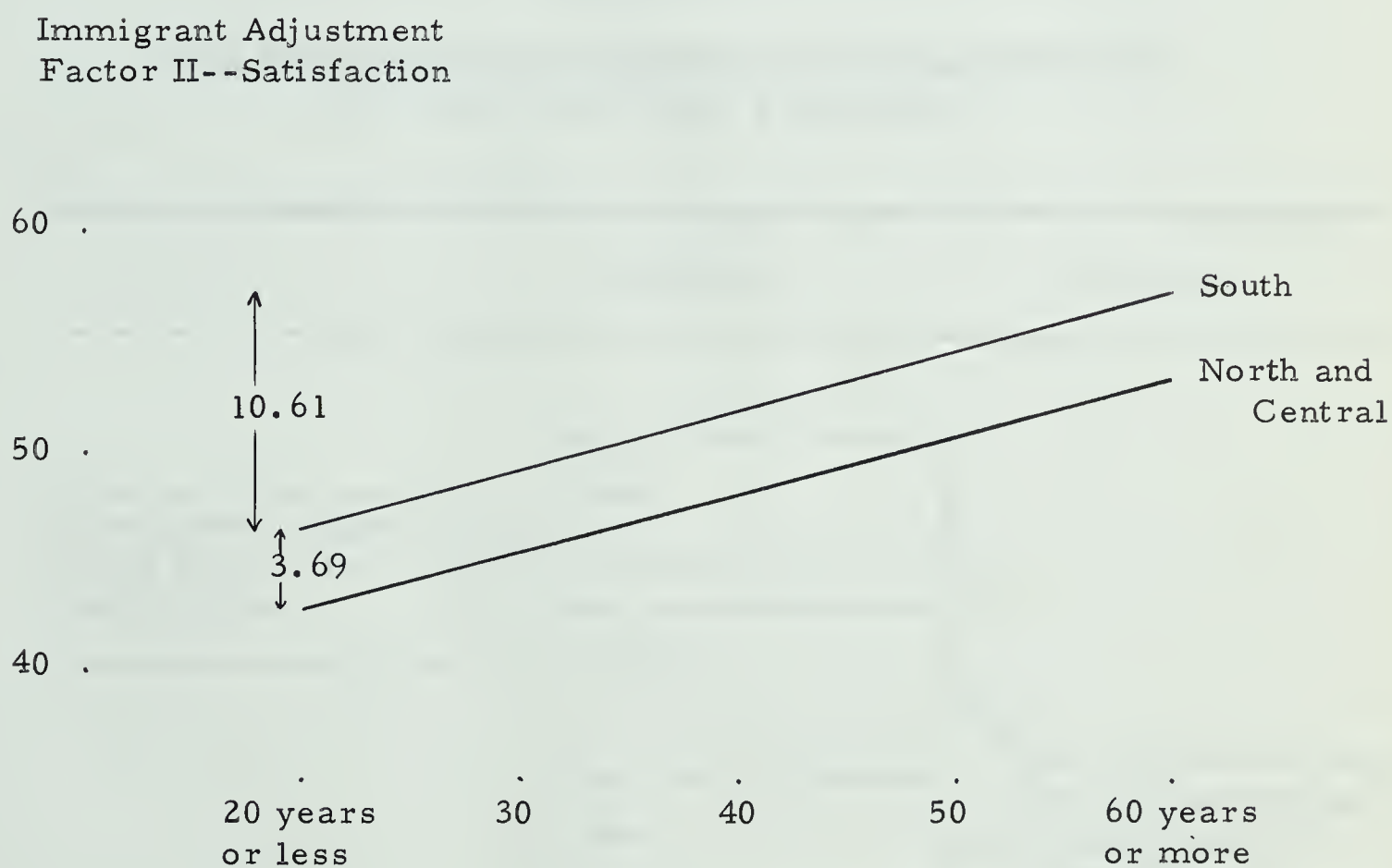
TABLE 15

MATRIX OF VALUES SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF
ORIGIN AND AGE TO IMMIGRANT ADJUSTMENT
FACTOR II--SATISFACTION²²

	Young	Old
South	46.64	57.25
North-central	42.95	53.46

²²Graphically illustrated in Figure V.

FIGURE V

PREDICTORS OF IMMIGRANT ADJUSTMENT FACTOR II--
SATISFACTION: AGE AND AREA OF ORIGIN

Legend

Horizontal Axis = Age

Vertical Axis = Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction

Reference--Table 15

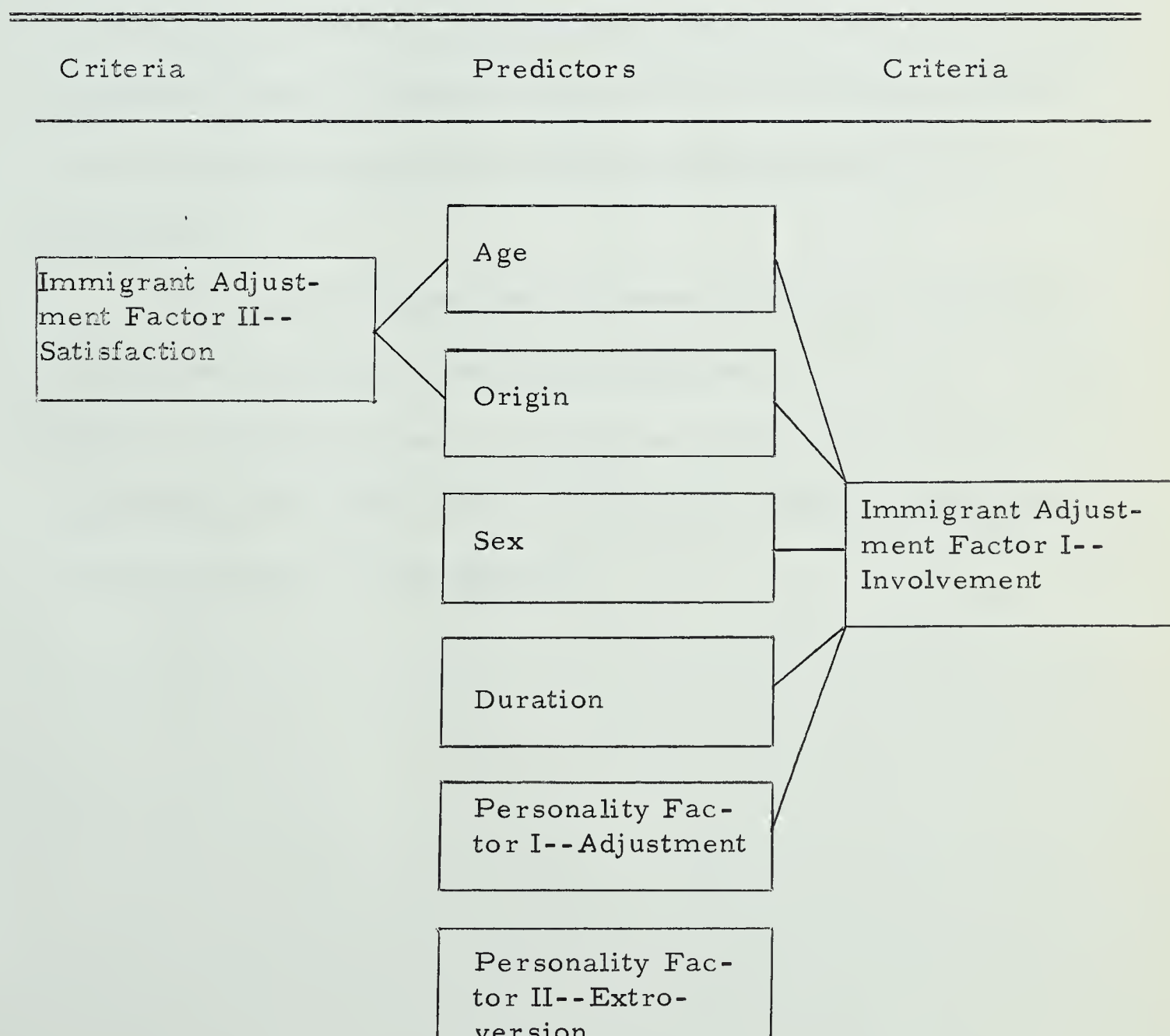
V. SUMMARY:

SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS OF FACTORED VARIABLES²³

The significant relationships which emerged from the multiple regression following the factor analysis are indicated below.

FIGURE VI

THE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS
OF THE FACTORED VARIABLES



²³See Appendix E.

The preceding diagrammatic presentation of the conclusions of the study show that five variables were statistically significant in predicting Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement and two variables were statistically significant in predicting Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction.

Youthfulness is positively related to Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Adjustment, as is maleness, southern origin, and length of time in the host country. Personality Factor I--Adjustment is also positively related to Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement. Personality Factor II--Extroversion alone of the posited predictors was not significantly related to Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement.

In respect to Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction only age and origin are statistically significant ad predictors. Youthfulness is negatively related to Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction and southern origin are positively related to Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of a summary of the research procedures, findings, and implications of the study.

Section II summarizes the problems considered in the study's methodological approach.

Section III consists of a summary of the findings and some implications.

Section IV is a discussion of the limitations of the study.

Section V points to continuing problems.

II. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM AND PROCEDURES

This study has been concerned with the variables related to the adjustment of Italian immigrants to Canadian life. The objective was to determine the factors which predict various kinds of adjustment experiences.

An extensive literature, both empirical and philosophical, respecting immigrants was perused, summarized and employed in the formation of hypotheses.

The study has investigated the relationship of certain demographic, ecological, and personality variables to a number of immigrant adjustment variables. The demographic and ecological variables were sex, age, duration of residence in Canada and area of origin. The personality variables were alienation, anomie, dogmatism, neuroticism, and extroversion. The immigrant adjustment variables were Italian chauvinism, rejection of Italianism, involvement in Canadian culture, occupational mobility, and satisfaction with Canada.

It was hypothesized that immigrant adjustment as indicated by involvement in the Canadian social structure is positively related to youthfulness, long duration of time in Canada, northern Italian origin, and personality adjustment. It was also hypothesized that immigrant adjustment as indicated by satisfaction is positively related to maleness, age, and southern Italian origin..

The hypotheses were tested on data obtained from a sample of 345 Italian immigrants in the city of Edmonton. Data relevant to the concerns of this thesis were obtained from a study conducted in the spring of 1965. The interview schedule employed standard personality measures as well as scales developed specifically for that study in order to measure the adjustment of immigrants.

There were two main methodological problems. The first of these was the complexity due to the multiplicity of the personality and immigrant adjustment variables and the second related to the

method of analysis. The application of factor analysis to the variables solved the first problem. It was found that two factors, viz., Personality Factor I--Adjustment and Personality Factor II--Extroversion underlay the five personality variables and two factors, viz., Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement and Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction underlay the immigrant adjustment variables.

The variables following the factor analysis were as follows:

The independent variables, or predictors, included:

Demographic and ecological variables: sex, age, area of origin, duration of time in Canada

Personality variables: Personality Factor I--Adjustment
Personality Factor II--Extroversion

The dependent variables, or criteria, included:

Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement
Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction

The second problem related to the method of analysis. The application of the multiple regression analysis technique provided a way of determining the independent contribution of each of the predictors of the criteria.

By the application of this technique to the data seven independent relationships were found to be statistically significant. These are reviewed in Section III.

III. SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS AND SOME IMPLICATIONS

In this section a summary table of the statistically significant findings is presented followed by an extensive discussion of the relationships indicated. The discussion is organized so that the relationship of sex and duration of immigrant adjustment is considered first; then, the relationship of age and area of origin to immigrant adjustment; and finally, the relationship of personality characteristics to immigrant adjustment. This organization was dictated by the fact that age and origin were both significantly related to the two immigrant adjustment factors; whereas, sex, duration, and Personality Factor I were related to Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement only. The statistically significant relationships appear in Table 16.

TABLE 16
THE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS
FOUND IN THE STUDY

	Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement	Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction
Maleness	+	
Old age	—	+
Southern origin	—	+
Duration	+	
Personality Factor I--Adjustment	+	

Legend

- + = Statistically significant positive relationships.
 — = Statistically significant negative relationships.

A. THE STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS

1. The Relationship of Sex and Duration to Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement and Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction

Table 16 shows that Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement is positively related to maleness and duration of time in Canada. These findings are consistent with and corroborate the findings of Eisenstadt

and Ruesch with respect to age.¹ They also confirm Ruesch's findings concerning duration and acculturation.²

On the basis of the relationships confirmed in this study the following observations are pertinent.

The male role in western society provides opportunity for broader contact with the social structure than the female role. The aspects of the social structure which were of particular relevance to the indices in this study and which were probed by the component items dealt with matters of traditional and typical male concern, e.g., politics.

The differential opportunity for involvement between men and women in all probability forces the women into a more conservative position. Lack of opportunity to participate in the social structure decreases contact with members of the dominant society, retards language facility and in general reduces exposure to the nonethnic community. The effects of such an experience would appear to be cumulative in that a tendency to retire from involvement inherent in the traditional cultural pattern would be reinforced by the emotional need for security and reaction to the frightening strains precipitated by contact with the unfamiliar.

¹See Page 22.

²See Page 25.

Duration implies for the immigrant a longer contact with the dominant society and more extended opportunity for socialization in its roles. Inevitably a cumulative effect of the impact of environmental factors occurs. Firm evidence exists here relative to the continuing lifelong learning processes which occur and the possibilities of socialization in ways of life which at one time were alien and probably even offensive. Such evidence points to the obvious impact of environment on the individual but provides no measure of the extent to which modification may in fact occur.

This greater involvement with the passing of time may also be a function of the forgetting process. As memories of values, behaviors, and roles fade their importance decreases. The vacuum is filled by available alternatives. These alternatives come from the environment and are immediately pertinent and relevant to an individual's redeveloping and modified personality structure. This is particularly so as the values of the personality structure are threatened by the environmental evaluation of the immigrant's old ways. The process of forgetting the old ways is accelerated by the relative uselessness of these old ways in the new situation. The salience of the new and the value to be gained by involvement in the new provide a field in which the dynamics toward the new are essentially positive and of greater potential than that toward the old.

The lack of a statistically significant relationship between Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction and duration must be noted.

Obviously the increased involvement of men in the social structure of Canadian life does not make them more satisfied than the Italian females who are less involved. Satisfaction with Canada must then rise from factors other than sex or involvement. The same is also true of duration. Since participation in male roles and familiarity with Canadian culture and societal structure which are implied by duration of time do not produce satisfaction, one would be led to believe that probably some variable more basic than opportunity or differential roles is pertinent. It would appear that both males and females have emotionally accepted the roles cast for them by society and that duration of time does not disturb this balance.

2. The Relation of Age and Area of Origin to Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement and Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction

Old age and southern origin are statistically significantly negatively related to Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement and positively related to Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction. The relationship of age to Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement confirms Eisenstadt's findings.³ The negative relationship of southern

³See Page 22.

origin to Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement lends support to the findings of Ruesch and Shual.⁴ The positive relationship of Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction to age supports McCann's observations.⁵ The positive relationship of Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction to area of origin confirms Eisenstadt's observations.⁶

The negative relationship of old age to Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement reflects, it would appear, the plasticity of youth, as well as the desire for new experience and the initiative which characterize the younger person. This finding may also reflect something of the disillusionment, loss of idealism, and developing conservatism that seem to come with age.

Inasmuch as duration has been controlled in these comparisons the evidence indicates that the older a person is the relatively less involved he is. This means, of course, that the older persons have had a proportionally shorter period of their life span resident in Canada. The decreasing speed of the resocialization process with advancing age is probably reflected here. Language acquisition and role comprehension and appreciation are prerequisite to involvement, and these acquisitions become more difficult as age progresses.

⁴See Pages 23 - 25.

⁵See Page 41.

⁶See Pages 41 - 42.

The resiliency of youth predisposes the younger person to involvement even in the face of failure and discouragement. The older individual, however, tends to lack the emotional resources for repeated attempts at involvement--a situation which undoubtedly faces the immigrant who is making initial forays into the cultural and participational life of a new society. Likewise, the younger individual perceives of investment of time and effort in the processes of involvement as an investment in his own future which may well be the major portion of his life. The mechanisms of deferred gratification are thus engaged to yield what will obviously be a greater proportional award for the younger than the older.

The negative relationship existing between southern origin and Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement points to the impact of socialization and preconditioning cultural experience. Since southern Italy is less industrialized than northern Italy, more traditional, and more retarded in respect to modern technological and cultural development, it follows that immigrants from this area would find Canadian ways of life more foreign and its institutionalized roles less accessible than immigrants from northern Italy. In addition, the south Italian, nurtured in a traditional class-oriented society, perceives of institutional structures as being the domain of an elite. The southern peasant class, from which class the majority of southern Italian immigrants come, thus may have a negative orientation toward

involvement in comparison to the more democratized northerner. The area of origin is a culture area which influences the socialization of its inhabitants in their roles and role expectations. It is to be expected then, that an individual growing up in areas most similar in cultural characteristics to the host country would be able to integrate culturally with less difficulty than someone from a more diverse background.

The positive relationship of old age to Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction is consistent with the observations of the literature. It may be observed in this respect that expectancy levels probably tend to decrease as the experiences of life produce a consistency between hope and reality. With reduced expectation the gap between hope and actuality is narrowed. This reduction of dissonance results in lower frustration levels and consequently higher levels of satisfaction.

The younger persons have lived a proportionally larger segment of their life spans in Canada. It is possible that the younger individuals thus perceive of their experiences in Italy in an ideal childhood sense relatively devoid of memories of the difficult living circumstances compared to those in Canada. The older, in turn, cognizant of the relative superiority of living standards in Canada appreciate their good fortune and consequently feel relatively satisfied.

The relationship is even more striking in view of the fact that occupational mobility is a component of Immigrant Adjustment

Factor II--Satisfaction. Since Immigrant Adjustment Factor II consists of two components--occupational mobility and satisfaction with Canada--and the older tend to have less upward mobility, they must then have considerably higher levels of satisfaction with Canada compared to the younger people.

A statistically significant positive relationship exists between Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction and southern origin. This relationship may be explained in terms of the relative deprivation experienced by individuals from northern and southern Italy. The contrast in conditions between southern Italy and Canada is considerably greater than that between northern Italy and Canada. This contrast undoubtedly impresses the south Italian more deeply than the north Italian. From such an awareness may arise a measure of the satisfaction experienced by the southerner.

It is possible that a predisposition to an attitude of satisfaction is a culturally conditioned emotional orientation. The southern Italian who was socialized in the more traditional peasant-type extended family social structure and cultural values may be oriented toward satisfaction-type responses to a greater degree than northern Italians who are socialized in the more transient ways of western culture.

The relationships discussed in this section indicate that involvement and satisfaction are inversely related. Both involvement and satisfaction are highly valued in Canadian culture and generally

assumed to be positively related. If the responses from the Italian sample can be generalized, the following observations may be pertinent.

It appears that mere involvement in the social structure does not provide a sense of satisfaction and neither does satisfaction predispose an individual to become involved. It may be true that the impetus to involvement rises in fact from a general sense of dissatisfaction.

Dissatisfaction may also be an underlying motive for many of the individuals in our western society who become immersed in a wide variety of activity programs of both a private and a public nature. It would appear that some parallel evidence exists here to Durkheim's discussion in Suicide in respect to the relative satisfaction of individuals who are socialized in the more traditional extended family structures. Durkheim found that the more stable family structures organized on traditional patterns and unquestioned authority tended to prevent emotional states resulting in suicide. It would appear also that the individualism which characterizes western society and which is more characteristic of northern Italy than southern Italy precipitates activity but contributes little to satisfaction.

3. Personality Factor I--Adjustment Related to Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement and Immigrant Adjustment Factor II-- Satisfaction

The only statistically significant relationship here exists between Personality Factor I--Adjustment and Immigrant Adjustment

Factor I--Involvement. This finding supports the views of Eisenstadt, Ruesch, and Tyhurst.⁷

Although Personality Factor I--Adjustment explains a relatively limited amount of the variance of each of the personality variables, the relationships appear logical and consistent. The significance of the relationship between Personality Factor I--Adjustment and Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement is probably indicated by the following general discussion of the components in Personality Factor I--Adjustment.

The well-adjusted person who scores low on neuroticism may well have more emotional capacity, energy, and personality resources to devote to constructive nonsubjective endeavors. External factors do not appear as threatening to the nonneurotic, and the self-possessed person is more free to engage in activities of a nondefensive nature. Reality proportions remain more consistent and the meaning of the social structure appears pertinent and amenable to control.

It would seem probable that low anomie levels enable the individual to appreciate the structural requirements and limits of, define the roles in, and make the necessary adaptations to new social structures. Likewise, it is probable that low levels of alienation indicate a general positive orientation and conscious involvement on the part of the subjects with the realities of the social world and a feeling of ease, acceptance, and identification with it. Low levels of dogmatism

⁷See Pages 26 - 31.

are indicative of a capacity to accommodate and modify, thus enabling such an individual to adjust with greater ease than a more dogmatic person.

The study has shown a relationship between immigrant adjustment, in the dimensions of which involvement is an important component, and maleness, youthfulness, long duration of time in Canada, northern Italian origin, and personality adjustment. It has been shown further that immigrant adjustment, in the dimensions of which satisfaction is an important component, is related to age and southern origin.

Probably the most interesting aspect of the study has been the finding that Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement and Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction are related in an inverse way to age and southern Italian origin.

IV. THE LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Some limitations appear in the study at the point of the sampling procedures and the methodology employed.

A. THE LIMITATIONS OF THE SAMPLE

Randomness in sampling is a prerequisite for validity in the conclusions arising from multiple regression analysis. The procedures employed in sampling raise some doubt concerning randomness. The following defects must be recognized: (1) two sources of

names were used in drawing the sample interviewed in this study, (2) the linguistic method of establishing the one population did not yield completely accurate results, (3) the second source consisted of names recorded at the citizenship court and a different sampling ratio was used, (4) the large composite sample was reduced by a number of factors each of which introduced a selective bias.

Despite these limitations the sample did consist of Italian immigrants who reflected through the interview schedule considerable variation in respect to many variables.

In view of the above observations considerable caution must be exercised in generalizing beyond the sample.

B. THE LIMITATIONS OF THE METHODOLOGY

Blalock says that "factor analysis is a technique which can be used to take a large number of operational indices and reduce these to a smaller number of conceptual variables."⁸ The implication is clear that where relationships exist between variables

these relationships may be due to the presence of one or more underlying variables or factors . . . We conceive of underlying variables which "really exist" but which can be only imperfectly measured by indices. One of the problems posed in every factor analysis is the theoretical one of identifying these underlying variables."⁹

⁸Hubert M. Blalock Jr., Social Statistics, (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1960), p. 383.

⁹Ibid., pp. 383 - 384.

Blalock adds a further caution in the use of factor analysis when he says,

It is very possible, however, to end up with a set of factors which have very little theoretical meaning. We then have merely replaced a large number of clear cut operational indices by a smaller number of theoretically meaningless factors.¹⁰

Some concern must be expressed relative to this matter in view of the limited amount of variance explained by the factors. In the case of the Personality Factor I--Adjustment particularly the nature of the underlying factor is not too clear beyond the fact that it involves some common elements in alienation, anomie, neuroticism, and dogmatism.

Factor analysis also assumes a linearity in the indices which is by no means obvious in respect to the indices employed.

The multiple regression analysis technique employed is a powerful tool in that statistical compensations rather than categorical eliminations of subjects are made in order to control the variations in the other variables.

Linearity is presumed in this technique and was assumed although by no means proven, as is also randomness of sample.

C. THE LIMITATIONS OF THE DESIGN

As the study progressed it became obvious that the independent variables were not numerous enough or broad enough to provide a

¹⁰Ibid., p. 384.

comprehensive appreciation of the overall causes of immigrant adjustment. Undoubtedly also significant variables have been overlooked which are operating as intervening variables.

Psychological variables are complex and inevitably make interpretation difficult. The meaning of the demographic and ecological correlations is obvious. The meaning of subjective personality variables is not so obvious. Although standard measuring devices were used, their interpretation is relevant to the items of the indices and the particular interpretation made by the subject.

It is clear that no causal sequence can be argued in the relationships. It is difficult to discern whether the experiences of migration caused the personality characteristics that related to low levels of immigrant adjustment or whether the preexisting personality characteristics are directly responsible for low levels of immigrant adjustment. If a causal connection is to be established, a before-after design investigating personality variable change is essential.

V. CONTINUING PROBLEMS AND CONSIDERATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

The analysis of the data has shown a number of concrete relationships. Emerging from the analysis are a number of implied relationships which require further investigation. Among the implications for further study the following are worthy of consideration.

It is evident in this study that Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction reflects qualities quite distinct from Immigrant Adjustment Factor I. In two cases only is it significantly related to the independent variables employed.

The northern Italians, although socialized in ways more similar than southern Italians to Canadian ways, exhibit greater dissatisfaction. This greater satisfaction of the southern Italians may be a result of their previous relative deprivation and the perceived relative improvement in living conditions and upward mobility.

It would appear reasonable to hypothesize that satisfaction is a function of an individual's perception of his situation. Such a hypothesis relative to this observation could be tested by before and after studies.

Inasmuch as occupational mobility is a component of satisfaction, further studies must be done to determine the effect of this variable on the satisfaction factor. It is possible that mobility is in fact an important aspect of satisfaction. Because of his relatively deprived condition and low position in Europe on the vocational hierarchy the south Italian may have a relatively greater occupational mobility than the north Italian. A study of north and south Italian occupational mobility thus seems necessary.

Although the discrepancy between southern and northern Italians has been interpreted in terms of relative deprivation, it may be true that the dissatisfaction is a general cultural characteristic of

northern Italians. In that case the dissatisfaction as measured by the scale employed would indicate a general personality orientation of dissatisfaction which in this particular case appears as dissatisfaction with Canada.

The nature of dissatisfaction and its relation to the social milieu which is significant in socialization needs further investigation. It would appear plausible to hypothesize that satisfaction and dissatisfaction are in themselves products of socialization and despite individual differences cultural bias toward satisfaction or dissatisfaction may exist.

This follows Durkheim's lead and his conclusions concerning the relative satisfaction of individuals in stable authoritarian religious contexts and extended family societies. The hypothesis could be tested by developing scales to measure the relative satisfaction of Italians in north and south Italy. It is probable that rural-urban differentials are functioning here and studies designed to establish the relationships of satisfaction with these variables would be helpful.

It is probable also that the differential which seems evident in the data is a consequence of the differential impact of a dominant culture in Europe. If this is the case, a study of satisfaction responses of populations differentially influenced by a dominant society would be a practical parallel study. Such populations could be found, for example, in various groups of Indians or Metis who have been variously affected by the dominant culture.

In the analysis of the data relative to the correlation of age and sex with Integration Factor I--Involvement it is suggested that the association may in fact be a consequence of the opportunities and frequency of contact related to cultural definitions of age and sex roles.

It is probably implicit in the data that what is being measured is the effect not of age or sex but the culturally defined roles of age and sex. It might be hypothesized that with the age and sex roles reversed the opposite relationship would occur. It would also seem plausible to hypothesize that involvement is purely a function of contact in its dimensions of frequency, duration, and intensity.

Some measure of contact in these dimensions needs to be devised and tested in a new situation where age and sex role differences can be controlled.

Such testing could be done in a society in which sex roles are reversed--a possibility only in a few remaining primitive tribes. Another possible approach would involve a study of females who have in fact reversed roles by involvement in traditional masculine vocations to determine the extent of their participation in other aspects of the social structure. It would appear possible also to conduct a study in which the contacts of men and women in the dimension of frequency, duration, and intensity could be controlled in order to determine the independent effects of sex in involvement in the social structure.

The determination of the independent effects of age apart from culturally assigned roles poses numerous problems. However, societies do exist in which a considerable differential in age roles may be observed. A comparative study of such societies should yield results pertinent to the hypothesis that involvement is a function of the age role rather than age itself.

As noted in Chapter IV the immigrants from central Italy respond in the same way as southern Italians in respect to involvement and respond in the same way as northern Italians in respect to satisfaction. Thus central Italians are neither involved nor satisfied. Although the sample of central Italians is small, this interesting discovery requires further investigation. The following observations may be pertinent.

We suspect that the central area represents a transitional zone both spatially and culturally. It may be that south Italy by virtue of location and general underdevelopment has remained isolated but a greater diffusion of north European culture values into central Italy has occurred. Central Italy thus has found itself in a transitional zone between northern and southern patterns and values. The European values including upward mobility, some modification of traditionalism, and general futuristic orientation have infiltrated the culture making contentment with the status quo difficult. However, central Italy has not enjoyed to the same degree the development of literacy levels,

urbanization, and industrialization which the north experiences. The aspiration level of northern Italians has been achieved by the central Italians, but the literacy, general cultural sophistication, and economic progress necessary to realize these aspirations have not been achieved.

The implications of this situation may have broader application to other groups caught in a similar transitional area, e.g., Metis and other ethnic and religious minorities whose proximity to and inability to escape from the dominant culture are providing a dominant culture expectation and aspiration level but who due to educational and technological deficiency and traditionalism find themselves inadequately prepared emotionally and technologically to personally realize their aspirations.

It would be logical from these observations to hypothesize that individuals in cultural transition will experience a considerable sense of dissatisfaction and an inability to participate in the social structure of the dominant society. These hypotheses would certainly be testable on groups of individuals who are in transition such as the Indian and Metis population or traditional conservative religious groups such as the Hutterites or Mennonites.

Before and after studies with such populations appear possible as well as studies with control groups selected from the extremes of a transition continuum. It must be recognized that transition is movement from one stable situation to another through the

agonizingly disruptive experience of becoming a stranger to one situation while attempting to become acquainted with another.

It would appear that such a study would expose a curvilinear relationship between transition and many psychological or involvement variables. It would seem reasonable to hypothesize the extremes of a transition continuum would relate most highly to such variables as stable personality characteristics and high involvement in the social structure of the particular society of orientation.

VI. CONCLUSION

Although the Italian sample employed in this study may have its unique characteristics, some of the findings are of general interest. The findings of this study are essentially in accord with related studies which have been conducted by many persons with many samples.

The study has served again to underscore the problems faced by individuals in geographical and cultural transition. It has shown something of the relative abilities to cope with change that are conditioned by ecological, demographic, and personality characteristics.

It is to be hoped that this work may have made some contribution to the understanding of the human condition and particularly the condition of individuals in cultural transition.

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APPENDIX A

COMPONENT ITEMS OF SCALES USED IN THIS STUDY

The interview schedule from which the items were drawn was prepared by Dr. Hobart for an extensive study of Italian immigrants in the city of Edmonton. That study under the sponsorship of The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism consisted of 199 items and 2 tables.

The component items of the scales pertinent to this study are presented here with the sequence numbers employed in Dr. Hobart's study.

DEAN ALIENATION SCALE

- 152. The way life is today, there is not much room for choice even in personal matters.
- 153. The future looks very dismal.
- 189. Sometimes I feel alone in the world.
- 190. I don't get invited out by friends as often as I'd really like.
- 191. Sometimes I have the feeling that other people are taking advantage of me.
- 192. People's ideas change so much that I wonder if we'll ever have anything to depend on.
- 193. It is frightening to be responsible for bringing up a little child.

- 194. There just aren't any definite rules to live by.
- 195. I often wonder if there is any meaning in life.
- 196. There are so many decisions that have to be made today that sometimes I could just "blow up."
- 197. The only thing you can be sure of today, is that you can be sure of nothing.
- 198. There are few dependable ties between people any more.

SRROLE ANOMIE SCALE

- 77. Nowadays a person has to live pretty much for today and let tomorrow take care of itself.
- 79. It's hardly fair to bring children into the world with the way things look for the future.
- 80. There is little use in writing to government officials because often they are not really interested in the problems of the average man.
- 81. These days a person doesn't really know whom he can count on.
- 97. In spite of what some people say, the life of the average man is getting worse, not better.

MAUDSLEY NEUROTICISM SCALE

- 91. Do you spend much time thinking over good times you have had in the past?
- 92. Do you sometimes feel happy, sometimes depressed, without any particular reason?
- 93. Does your mind often wander while you are trying to concentrate?

- 96. Are you frequently "lost in thought" even when supposed to be taking part in a conversation?
- 99. Are you inclined to be moody?
- 100. Are you often troubled with feelings of guilt?

MAUDSLEY EXTROVERSION SCALE

- 94. Do you usually take the first step in making new friends?
- 95. Are you inclined to be quick and sure in your actions?
- 98. Would you be very unhappy if you were prevented from making many social contacts?

ROKEACH DOGMATISM SCALE

- 163. In today's world, the only way of finding out how things really are is to listen to important or trusted men.
- 164. Basically, in this world we are alone.
- 165. The main thing in life is for a person to want to do something important.
- 166. In the long run the best way to life is to pick friends and associates whose tastes and beliefs are the same as your own.
- 167. I'd like it if I could find someone who would tell me how to solve my personal problems.
- 168. It is a waste of money to buy newspapers because you know in advance that they are just plain propaganda.
- 169. It is only natural for a person to be rather fearful of the future.
- 170. There are a number of people I have come to hate because of the things they stand for.

- 171. A man who does not believe in something great has not really lived.
- 172. Once I get wound up in a heated discussion I just can't stop.
- 173. Unfortunately, a good many people with whom I have discussed important problems of today don't really understand what is going on.
- 174. In a discussion I often find it necessary to repeat myself several times to make sure I am being understood.

CHAUVINISM SCALE

- 73. Do you think it is easier to learn English while living in the Italian community?
- 74. Are you interested in building a "little Italy" in Edmonton?
- 75. Do you think the Italian community could serve as a model for the Canadian neighbors?
- 76. Provided that the merchandise is of the same quality, do you prefer to buy in a Canadian or Italian store?
 a. Italian store b. Canadian store c. indifferent
- 82. Would you say that one of the things you admire about Italian women is that they will pitch in and do strenuous work when it needs to be done, as Canadian women will not?
- 85. Do you think it would be a good idea to establish an Italian elementary school, like a separate school?
- 86. Would you rather have your son or daughter go to an Italian language school on Saturday mornings than have them take a part-time job where they could work for their spending money?
- 87. Would you rather live in a small town where you could raise your children to learn Italian ways, than in a city where your children might get a better job but might become disinterested in Italian customs?

88. (Just for the youngest respondents)
Do you plan to make sure that your children will be able to speak Italian.

REJECTION OF ITALIANISM SCALE

69. Do you think that there is a tendency for Italians to be more tight with their money than they should be?
70. Some Italian customs should no longer be practiced because they delay the acceptance of Italians into Canadian society.
71. It would be better for Italians if they got out and mixed more with other Canadians.
72. Have you ever felt embarrassed observing the way Italians behave, in general, in Edmonton?
78. Many of the Italians I know work too hard--they ought to relax and enjoy life.

INVOLVEMENT SCALE

48. How important are Dominion politics to you? (circle response)
very fairly not too totally unimportant
50. How important are Municipal politics to you? (circle response)
very fairly not too totally unimportant
84. Do you think that intermarriage between Italians and nonItalians should be discouraged? If not, why not?
101. Have you ever taken part in voluntary public work to help organizations like the Red Cross, March of Dimes, youth group activities, the 4-H Clubs and things like that?
Specify the kind of service offered to which organization.
114. About how many close personal friends do you have? How many of these people are of Italian origin? Think of your three closest friends. How many of them are Italians?

To what clubs, associations or organizations do you belong?
We are interested in all the local, national, and world-wide
groups of which you are a member.

SATISFACTION SCALE

123. Do you have relatives in Italy? Would you advise them to come to Canada? Would you give them financial help?
124. Do you think that your relatives living in Italy envy you? Why?
125. Would you go back to Italy to stay? Why?
126. Do you hope to go back to Italy forever?
a. positively b. probably c. perhaps d. no
127. If you had to do it all over again, would you leave Italy?
a. yes b. probably c. don't know d. no

MOBILITY SCALE

This scale consisted of Hollingshead's occupational categories where the movement from one class to the adjacent class represents one step.

Class 1 higher executives and professionals

Class 2 managers and lesser professionals

Class 3 administrators, small business men, minor professionals

Class 4 clerical, sales and technicians

Class 5 skilled manual workers

Class 6 operative and semi-skilled

Class 7 unskilled

Class 1 - 7 exclude farmers

APPENDIX B

VARIABLES, INTERVIEW ITEMS, IBM CARD NOTATIONS AND SCORE VALUES

<u>Variables</u>	<u>Interview Schedule Items</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>Rows</u>	<u>Scores</u>
<u>Census Variables</u>				
Sex	1	74	1, 2 4, 5	1. Male Female
Age	2	75	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	20 and under 21-24 25-29 30-34 36-39 40-44 45-49 50-59 60 and up
Origin	11	77	3, 4 5, 6 7, 8	South Central North
Duration	4	76	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	All my life 14 and more years 10-13 years 7-9 years 5-6 years 3-4 years 2 years or less

Personality
Variables

Alienation	152, 153 189-198	13, 14	1	12-14
			2	15-17
			3	18-20
			4	21-23
			5	24-26
			6	27-29
			7	30-32
			8	33-35
			9	36-38
			11	39-41
			12	42-44
			13	45-47
Anomie	77, 79, 80 81, 97	7	9	0
			1	1
			2	2
			3	3
			4	4
			5	5
Dogmatism	163-174	11, 12	0	14-15
			1	16-17
			2	18-19
			3	20-21
			4	22-23
			5	24-25
			6	26-27
			7	28-29
			8	30-31
			9	32-33
			11	34-35
			12	36-37
			13	38-39
			14	40-41
			15	42-43
			16	44-45

Extroversion	94,95,98	10	9	0
			1	1
			2	2
			3	3
Neuroticism	91,92,93	9	9	0
	96,99,100		1	1
			2	2
			3	3
			4	4
			5	5
			6	6
<u>Interaction</u>				
<u>Variable</u>				
Primary Associations		71	0	2 or more relatives in same house
			1	1 only extended family relative in same house
			2	no relatives in same house sees relatives
			3	no relatives seen but Italian friends seen
			4	None of above
Chauvinism	73,74,76	8	1	0,1
	82,85,86		2	2
	87,88		3	3
			4	4
			5	5
			6	6
			7	7
			8	8
			9	9
Mobility	22,32	78	1	3 step increase
			2	2 step increase
			3	1 step increase
			4	no change
			5	1 step decrease
			6	2 step decrease
			7	3 step decrease

Involvement	48,50,84	72	0	0
with Canadian	101,114		1	1
Culture			2	2
			3	3
			4	4
			5	5
			6	6
			7	7
			8	8
Satisfaction	123,124,125,126,127	73	0	0
with Canada			1	1
			2	2
			3	3
			4	4
			5	5
			6	6
			7	7
			8	8
			9	no answer
Rejection of	69-72,78	6	9	0
Italianism			1	1
			2	2
			3	3
			4	4
			5	5

APPENDIX C

UNCONTROLLED MULTIPLE REGRESSION CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS (CORRELATIONS OF THE UNFACTORED VARIABLES)¹

	Rejection	Anomie	Chauvinism	Neuroticism
Rejection	1.0000	0.0059	-0.1153	0.1262
Anomie	0.0059	1.0000	0.1597	0.1237
Chauvinism	-0.1153	0.1597	1.0000	0.1831
Neuroticism	0.1262	0.1237	0.1831	1.0000
Extroversion	0.0413	0.0839	0.0946	0.0120
Dogmatism	0.0188	0.2843	0.2142	0.2713
Alienation	0.1069	0.2971	0.1788	0.4051
Involvement	0.2323	-0.1824	-0.1551	-0.2550
Satisfaction	0.0371	-0.1012	-0.0348	-0.1036
Sex	-0.1365	0.0089	-0.0700	0.0813
Age	-0.0778	-0.0921	0.0293	0.0305
Duration	-0.0286	0.0947	0.0872	0.1664
Origin	0.0451	-0.0946	-0.1483	-0.1339
Mobility	-0.0384	0.1241	0.0913	0.0494
Association	0.0372	-0.0735	-0.1712	-0.0756

¹An R of .089 is significant at the .05 level.

APPENDIX C (Continued)

	Extroversion	Dogmatism	Alienation	Association
Rejection	0.0413	0.0188	0.1069	0.0372
Anomie	0.0839	0.2843	0.2971	-0.0735
Chauvinism	0.0946	0.2142	0.1788	-0.1712
Neuroticism	0.0120	0.2713	0.4051	-0.0756
Extroversion	1.0000	0.1581	0.0037	-0.2087
Dogmatism	0.1581	1.0000	0.4210	-0.1397
Alienation	0.0037	0.4210	1.0000	-0.0270
Involvement	0.0804	-0.0837	-0.1505	0.0644
Satisfaction	0.0835	-0.0290	-0.1613	-0.0942
Sex	-0.1164	-0.0237	0.0595	0.0670
Age	0.0421	-0.0227	-0.0489	0.1091
Duration	0.0087	0.1734	0.1517	-0.1540
Origin	-0.3478	-0.1173	-0.0637	0.3026
Mobility	0.0277	-0.0430	-0.0185	-0.0347
Association	-0.2087	-0.1397	-0.0270	1.0000

APPENDIX C (Continued)

	Involvement	Satisfaction	Sex	Age
Rejection	0.2323	0.0371	-0.1365	-0.0778
Anomie	-0.1824	-0.1012	0.0089	-0.0921
Chauvinism	-0.1551	-0.0348	-0.0700	0.0293
Neuroticism	-0.2550	-0.1036	0.0813	0.0305
Extroversion	0.0804	0.0835	-0.1164	0.0421
Dogmatism	-0.0837	-0.0290	-0.0237	-0.0227
Alienation	-0.1505	-0.1613	0.0595	-0.0489
Involvement	1.0000	0.0515	-0.2702	-0.0627
Satisfaction	0.0515	1.0000	0.0198	0.1707
Sex	-0.2702	0.0198	1.0000	0.1705
Age	-0.0627	0.1707	0.1705	1.0000
Duration	-0.2608	-0.0780	0.0701	-0.3323
Origin	0.1638	-0.1881	-0.0198	0.0290
Mobility	-0.1234	0.0326	0.0614	0.1404
Association	0.0644	0.0942	0.0670	0.1091

APPENDIX C (Continued)

	Duration	Origin	Mobility
Rejection	-0.0286	0.0451	-0.0384
Anomie	0.0947	-0.0946	0.1241
Chauvinism	0.0872	-0.1483	0.0913
Neuroticism	0.1664	-0.1339	0.0494
Extroversion	0.0087	-0.3478	0.0277
Dogmatism	0.1734	-0.1173	-0.0430
Alienation	0.1517	-0.0637	-0.0185
Involvement	-0.2608	0.1638	-0.1234
Satisfaction	-0.0780	-0.1881	0.0326
Sex	0.0701	-0.0198	0.0614
Age	-0.3323	0.0290	0.1404
Duration	1.0000	-0.1488	0.0669
Origin	-0.1488	1.0000	-0.0837
Mobility	0.0669	-0.0837	1.0000
Association	0.1540	0.3026	-0.0347

APPENDIX D

UNCONTROLLED MULTIPLE REGRESSION CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS (CORRELATIONS OF THE FACTORED VARIABLES)

	Personality Factor II	Personality Factor I	Adjustment Factor I	Adjustment Factor II
Personality Factor II	1.0000	-0.1881	0.0327	0.0925
Personality Factor I	-0.1881	1.0000	0.2072	0.0370
Adjustment Factor I	0.0327	0.2072	1.0000	-0.0000
Adjustment Factor II	0.0925	0.0370	-0.0000	1.0000
Association	-0.2087	0.1311	0.1070	-0.1038
Sex	-0.1164	-0.0333	-0.1842	0.0327
Age	0.0421	0.0419	-0.0783	0.2070
Duration	0.0087	-0.2112	-0.2108	-0.0083
Origin	-0.3478	0.1765	0.1457	-0.2030
Male	0.1337	0.0436	0.1758	0.0362
Female	-0.1337	-0.0436	-0.1758	-0.0362
South	0.2935	-0.1935	-0.1372	0.2022
Central	0.0318	0.0294	-0.0430	-0.0877
North	-0.3531	0.1687	0.1599	-0.1543
South-central	0.3413	-0.1850	-0.1820	0.1480
North-central	-0.3029	0.1776	0.1161	-0.2075
Mean	2.2928	49.9979	50.0017	50.0011
SD	0.8903	9.9990	10.0035	10.0040

APPENDIX D (Continued)

	Primary Association	Sex	Age	Duration
Personality Factor II	-0.2087	-0.1164	0.0421	0.0087
Personality Factor I	0.1311	-0.0333	0.0419	-0.2112
Adjustment Factor I	0.1070	-0.1842	-0.0783	-0.2108
Adjustment Factor II	-0.1038	0.0327	0.2070	-0.0083
Association	1.0000	0.0670	0.1091	-0.1540
Sex	0.1670	1.0000	0.1705	0.0701
Age	0.1091	0.1705	1.0000	-0.3323
Duration	-0.1540	0.0701	-0.3323	1.0000
Origin	0.3026	-0.0198	0.0290	-0.1488
Male	-0.0300	-0.9458	0.0899	-0.1610
Female	0.0300	0.9458	-0.0899	0.1610
South	-0.2637	0.0508	0.0014	0.0951
Central	-0.1208	-0.0675	-0.0899	0.1271
North	0.3470	-0.0071	0.0612	-0.1047
South-central	-0.3801	-0.0071	-0.0700	0.2035
North-central	0.2315	-0.0564	-0.0099	-0.1860
Mean	1.9159	2.7710	4.7159	4.0058
SD	1.6459	1.5350	1.7563	1.2786

APPENDIX D (Continued)

	Origin	Male	Female	South
Personality Factor II	-0.3478	0.1337	-0.1337	0.2935
Personality Factor I	0.1765	0.0436	-0.0436	-0.1935
Adjustment Factor I	0.1457	0.1758	-0.1758	-0.1372
Adjustment Factor II	-0.2030	0.0362	-0.0362	0.2022
Association	0.3026	-0.0300	0.0300	-0.2637
Sex	-0.0198	-0.9458	0.9458	0.0508
Age	0.0290	0.0899	-0.0899	0.0014
Duration	-0.1488	-0.1610	0.1610	0.0951
Origin	1.0000	0.0139	-0.0139	-0.9034
Male	0.0139	1.0000	-1.0000	-0.0393
Female	-0.0139	-1.0000	1.0000	0.0393
South	-0.9034	-0.0393	0.0393	1.0000
Central	0.1276	0.0321	-0.0321	-0.4624
North	0.8941	0.0187	-0.0187	-0.6996
South-central	-0.8714	-0.0168	0.0168	0.7092
North-central	0.9208	0.0410	-0.0410	-0.9884
Mean	4.6783	0.5710	0.4290	0.5246
SD	1.8488	0.4949	0.4949	0.4994

APPENDIX D (Continued)

	Central	North	South-central	North-central
Personality Factor II	0.0318	-0.3531	0.3413	-0.3029
Personality Factor I	0.0294	0.1687	-0.1850	0.1776
Adjustment Factor I	-0.0430	0.1599	-0.1820	0.1161
Adjustment Factor II	-0.0877	-0.1543	0.1480	-0.0275
Association	-0.1208	0.3470	-0.3810	0.2315
Sex	-0.0675	-0.0071	0.0011	-0.0564
Age	-0.0899	0.0612	-0.0700	-0.0099
Duration	0.1271	-0.1947	0.2035	-0.0860
Origin	0.1276	0.8941	-0.8714	0.9208
Male	0.0321	0.0187	-0.0168	0.0410
Female	-0.0321	-0.0187	0.0168	-0.0410
South	-0.4624	-0.6996	0.7092	-0.9884
Central	1.0000	-0.2932	0.2972	0.4679
North	-0.2932	1.0000	-0.9865	0.7078
South-central	0.2972	-0.9865	1.0000	-0.6924
North-central	0.4679	0.7078	-0.6924	1.0000
Mean	0.1623	0.3072	0.6870	0.4696
SD	0.3687	0.4614	0.4637	0.4991

APPENDIX E

F STATISTICS OF THE CONTROLLED MULTIPLE REGRESSION¹ CORRELATIONS OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC, ECOLOGICAL, AND FACTORED PERSONALITY VARIABLES WITH ADJUSTMENT FACTORS I AND II

	Immigrant Adjustment Factor I--Involvement	Immigrant Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction
Sex	F = 6.709 <u>P = .008</u>	F = .3114 P = .577
Age	F = 10.5936 <u>P = .001</u>	F = 16.9884 <u>P = .00005</u>
Origin	F = 3.827 <u>P = .013</u>	F = 4.5353 <u>P = .011</u>
Duration	F = 9.6633 <u>P = .002</u>	F = 1.0970 P = .295
Personality Factor I--Adjustment	F = 7.5817 <u>P = .006</u>	F = 2.445 P = .118
Personality Factor II--Extroversion	F = 3.0842 P = .0799	F = .08 P = .777

¹Significant correlations at .05 level underscored.

APPENDIX F

TABLE 1

THE FULL CONTROLLED MODEL OF VARIABLES WITH
WEIGHTS RELATED TO ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

	In respect to Adjustment Factor I--Involvement		In respect to Adjustment Factor II--Satisfaction	
	Weight	Standard Weight	Weight	Standard Weight
Personality	1.0975	0.0976	0.3121	0.0277
Factor II				
Personality	0.1484	0.1484	0.0898	0.0897
Factor I				
Age	-1.0146	-0.1781	1.3193	0.2316
Duration	-1.4253	-0.1821	0.4418	0.0564
Association 0	-2.6167	-0.1193	1.0415	0.0475
1	-2.8029	-0.0739	0.9193	0.0242
2	-2.7363	-0.1265	0.0000	0.0000
3	-1.5924	-0.0504	-2.2690	-0.0718
4	-2.9836	-0.1179	-1.5713	-0.0621
Male	6.7496	0.3339	0.5379	0.0266
Female	3.9483	0.1953	0.0000	0.0000
South	-14.9752	-0.7475	3.2181	0.1606
Central	-15.0608	-0.5551	-0.4875	-0.0179
North	-11.8283	-0.5455	-0.1259	-0.0058
Constant	61.5360		35.1088	
R ²	0.1560		0.10609	

APPENDIX G

CORRELATIONS OF DEMOGRAPHIC, ECOLOGICAL, AND PERSONALITY VARIABLES WITH ADJUSTMENT VARIABLES¹

Demographic and Ecological Variables				
	Sex	Age	Origin	Duration
Chauvinism	F = 3.78 P greater .05	F = 2.205 P greater .05	F = .925 P greater .05	F = 2.45 <u>P less .05</u>
Downward Mobility	F = 0 P greater .1	F = 10.55 <u>P less .01</u>	F = .771 P greater .05	F = .846 P greater .05
Involvement	F = 13.03 <u>P less .01</u>	F = 10.86 <u>P less .01</u>	F = 16.04 <u>P less .01</u>	F = 5.105 <u>P less .05</u>
Satisfaction	F = .3405 P greater .05	F = 10.66 <u>P less .01</u>	F = 8.98 <u>P less .01</u>	F = 1.03 P greater .05
Rejection	F = 3.08 P greater .05	F = 3.14 P greater .05	F = 2.45 P greater .05	F = 1.196 P greater .05

¹All independent variables controlled. Correlations significant at the .05 level underscored.

APPENDIX G

CORRELATIONS OF DEMOGRAPHIC, ECOLOGICAL, AND PERSONALITY VARIABLES WITH ADJUSTMENT VARIABLES¹

Demographic and Ecological Variables				
	Sex	Age	Origin	Duration
Chauvinism	F = 3.78 P greater .05	F = 2.205 P greater .05	F = .925 P greater .05	F = 2.45 <u>P less .05</u>
Downward Mobility	F = 0 P greater .1	F = 10.55 <u>P less .01</u>	F = .771 P greater .05	F = .846 P greater .05
Involvement	F = 13.03 <u>P less .01</u>	F = 10.86 <u>P less .01</u>	F = 16.04 <u>P less .01</u>	F = 5.105 <u>P less .05</u>
Satisfaction	F = .3405 P greater .05	F = 10.66 <u>P less .01</u>	F = 8.98 <u>P less .01</u>	F = 1.03 P greater .05
Rejection	F = 3.08 P greater .05	F = 3.14 P greater .05	F = 2.45 P greater .05	F = 1.196 P greater .05

¹All independent variables controlled. Correlations significant at the .05 level underscored.

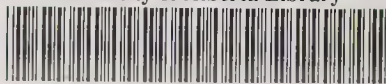
APPENDIX G (Continued)

Personality Variables			
	Alienation	Anomie	Dogmatism
Chauvinism	F = 1.485 P greater .05	F = 3.4691 P = .06340	F = 3.52 P = .07
Downward Mobility	F = .918 P greater .05	F = 8.4224 P = .00396	F = 3.16 P greater .05
Involvement	F = .009 P greater .05	F = 7.7113 P = .00581	F = .01 P greater .1
Satisfaction	F = 2.194 P greater .05	F = 1.4920 P = .22280	F = .236 P greater .05
Rejection	F = 48 P greater .05	F = .2983 P = .5854	F = .36 P greater .1

APPENDIX G (Continued)

Personality Variables		
	Extroversion	Neuroticism
Chauvinism	F = .0061 P = .93780	F = 3.7135 P = .05482
Downward Mobility	F = 0 P greater .05	F = .433 P = .51108
Involvement	F = 5.329 <u>P = .0215</u>	F = 9.637 <u>P = .002</u>
Satisfaction	F = 0 P greater 1.	F = 1.6912 P = .194
Rejection	F = 1.7214 P = .19043	F = 5.610 <u>P = .018</u>

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